The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5113. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Congressional Views of the Citizenship Question Commended.

Further Advance of the British Troops in Abyssinia.

Reported Intended Resignation of the Premiership by Bismarck.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments on the American View of Naturalization and Citizenship.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The American newspapers containing the report of the Congressional proceedings on the matter of allegiance and citizenship have been received by the last steamer. The comments of the Press here are generally favorable to the views expressed in the Congress. The able speech of Gen. BANKS on the question is especially noted and commended.

Appointment of Solicitor-General.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. WILLIAM B. BRETT, member of Parliament from Helston, has been appointed to succeed Mr. SELWYN as Solicitor-General.

ABYSSINIA.

Advance of the British Troops—Reports of Skirmishes.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 12—Evening.

Important dispatches have just been received from Abyssinia. At the last accounts from the interior, Gen. NAPIER was at the front, pushing on the advance, and the hostile forces were drawing nearer to each other.

Reports had reached Annesley Bay that skirmishes had already taken place between the British advance and the forces of King THEODORE, but no particulars of the fighting are given.

Official dispatches from Gen. NAPIER are anxiously awaited.

PRUSSIA.

Reported Intended Resignation of Count von Bismarck.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

La France, in its issue of to-day, insists that Count VON BISMARCK has asked permission to resign his post at the head of the Prussian Cabinet.

Baron Von Buest and the Hanoverian Exiles.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The *North German Gazette*, a paper which is generally regarded as the private organ of Count VON BISMARCK, has an editorial to-day in which it finds fault with the policy of the Austrian Prime Minister, Baron VON BEUST, and declares that he is pursuing a dangerous course in too zealously befriending the exiled Princes of Hanover.

FRANCE.

Damages for Slandering the Nicaraguan Government.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

M. FELIX BELLY, the well-known French railroad contractor of Central America, has been sentenced in the Court here to pay a heavy fine for publishing a slanderous article against the Government of Nicaragua.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Capital Abandoned by Cabral—The Arrival of Baez Looked for.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

We have received news from St. Domingo stating that Gen. CABRAL has abandoned the capital; that HUNGARIA has been made temporary President, and that Gen. BAEZ is almost momentarily expected to arrive.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Nova Scotia Relief Movement—Narrow-Gauge Railroads—The Snow Blockade.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Feb. 12.

A telegram has been received from the Mayor of Halifax, thanking the citizens of Toronto for the donations forwarded for the benefit of the distressed fishermen, and stating that no further subscriptions are required.

The Corn Exchange Association held a meeting to-day, and passed resolutions indorsing the narrow-gauge railway system, and pledging itself to support the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway project.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The mails have been very irregular for the past few days, in consequence of the roads being blocked with snow.

On the Shefford and Chombly Road, while the engines were dragging a train out of a great snow-drift, the couplings gave way, and one person had a leg, and another an arm broken.

The exportation of silver continues actively in progress.

Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad—Election of Officers.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

At their meeting here to-day, the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad elected the following officers: Directors, W. D. Thompson, Frederick R. Fowler, W. D. Judson, Amos Tenney, Henry Morgan, James W. Elwell and Lawrence Wells, all of New-York; Joseph T. Thomas, of Pennsylvania; Joseph E. Young, of Illinois; John S. Newman and J. T. Conness, of Indiana; Benj. E. Smith, W. Dennison, J. Gardner and John R. Hillyard, of Ohio. Benj. E. Smith was subsequently elected President, Gordon Moodie, Secretary, and James Alexander Treasurer.

Outrages by Negroes near Memphis—Savings Bank Suspension.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 12.

A French woman living in the suburbs of this city was ravished by two negroes, a few days since. The police are after them.

The German Savings Institution suspended this morning. The liabilities are $14,000, and the assets $60,000.

The Internal Revenue Tax on Cigars.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

A letter from the Internal Revenue officer at Washington to the United States Assessor of this district, notifies him that the Committee on Ways and Means are unanimously of the opinion that the tax upon cigars can best be secured by affixing a stamp to each cigar, and requests him to obtain an opinion of the trade upon the subject with this view. Mr. PAPIN, the Assessor of this district, submitted the above letter to an informal meeting of cigar makers last night, and there was an almost unanimous opposition expressed to the plan, on the ground of trouble and inconvenience. But another and formal meeting will be held in a few days, at which parties interested will give a more careful and particular expression of opinion.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Wednesday, Feb. 12.

To-day was the nineteenth day of the Constitutional Convention, and twenty-nine delegates were present.

A resolution asking Congress to repeal the cotton tax was adopted.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to notify the minority members of the Convention of the regular session, and that their presence was required.

Only three of the minority have taken their seats since the return of the majority.

It is understood that Gen. MEADE leaves the subject of eligibility to the Convention.

A resolution was adopted calling for an investigation of the conduct of a colored delegate, charged with making an incendiary speech at a mass meeting on the 8th inst., in which he encouraged riotous proceedings against three delegates who had gone with the then absent majority, proposing to tar and feather, hang or burn them. The Convention went into secret session to consider the matter. Gov. WALKER and Judge RANDALL were called as witnesses to the proceedings.

Some of the minority say they intend meeting on Saturday next and resume, pursuant to their adjournment; but it is not considered likely.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

In the Convention, to-day, AARON ALPORIA BRADLEY, a colored member, was, by a unanimous vote, expelled for gross insults offered to the Convention.

The third section of the franchise ordinance, which proposes to disfranchise until Jan. 1, 1869, all who cannot register under the Sherman bill, was defeated by the adoption of Mr. MILLER's substitute. The latter disfranchises only those convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law with imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or bribery, and also idiots and insane persons. It was adopted by a vote of yeas 114, nays 16—four-fifths of the negroes voting in the affirmative.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

In the Convention to-day the Convention Treasurer reported that many collectors declare themselves powerless to collect the tax, and requested that a resolution be passed asking Gen. GILLEM to issue an order compelling the payment of the tax.

A resolution to that effect was introduced. A member said that Gen. GILLEM had told him that he would not support it unless it be changed; whereupon an amendment was offered requesting Gen. GILLEM to reply to the Convention immediately what he would do. The resolution was adopted with the amendment, and a member was ordered to carry it to Gen. GILLEM.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Retrenchment was the order of the day in the Convention to-day. A resolution was adopted discharging all the Committee clerks. Another resolution was adopted dispensing with stenographic reports of the debates of the Convention on Saturday, it having been shown to cost over $4,000 to date.

E. M. SCHOFIELD, a brother of the Commanding General, has been appointed Assessor of this city.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 12.

In the Convention to-day, in Committee of the Whole, the question of abolishing all distinctions between the Courts of Law and the Courts of Equity was discussed, and the Committee was instructed to report in favor of abolishing such distinctions.

Gen. CANBY and staff arrived in the city yesterday and visited the Convention to-day.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The Convention to-day adopted ten more sections of the Bill of Rights.

The proceedings were devoid of interest.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The Convention did nothing to-day but dispose of a few minor financial matters, and discuss a motion to authorize the Committee on the subject to report such verbal amendments to the Constitution as it thought proper.

An effort was made to repeal Article 83, relative to the Judiciary. The matter was finally referred.

The Arkansas Convention.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 12.

A dispatch from Little Rock says the proceedings in the Convention to-day were unimportant.

Mr. LANGLY (Radical) offered a resolution in favor of female suffrage, and supported his resolution by a lengthy speech.

Mr. CYPERT offered an amendment, which was tabled, prohibiting husbands from voting if their wives do.

The Boston Tract Society—Withdrawal of Agents.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The Boston Tract Society to-day voted that the Society at Boston withdraw all its agents from the field, discontinue all personal or other appeals for funds, either to churches or ecclesiastical bodies in New-England or elsewhere; and that its existence be continued distinctively as a publishing corporation; but that it may carry out fully the designs of its founders and past benefactors, it is to retain the right to receive the voluntary offerings of churches and individuals, and to distribute its publications by grants as Providence may open the way; that the society at New-York occupy the field thus relinquished, discontinue its depository in Boston and transfer the sale and agency of its book and tract publications there to the Society at Boston, and the Society at Boston transfer the sale and agency of its book and tract publications in New-York to the Society there.

EDWIN C. MAGUIRE, who has been on trial for murder by shooting EDWARD FINNERTY last October, in a boarding-house in Broad-street, was to-day convicted of manslaughter.

Nearly all the tickets to DICKENS' third course of readings were disposed of at the opening sale to-day. The sale was conducted very quietly.

Tennessee Legislature—Message of Gov. Brownlow.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Gov. BROWNLOW sent a message to the Legislature to-day relative to the strike on the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad. He declares the resolutions of the strikers, to prevent running on the trains, except the mail train, until all arrearages are paid, a conspiracy against the State, and recommends some action on the subject. He also recommends that the affairs of the road be wound up, and the road sold to secure the State interests.

A resolution sustaining Gen. GRANT in the controversy with the President, and declaring him the choice of Tennessee for the next Presidency, was adopted by the Lower House to-day. A substitute favoring Gen. THOMAS was rejected.

Charter Election at Binghamton—A Democratic Mayor Chosen.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The Charter Election of the town electors of Broome County and of this city took place to-day. JABEZ F. RICE, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Binghamton City by 155 majority. The vote on the other city candidates was more evenly divided, the Democrats having a majority on the Assessor's vote of about 35. This city gave a majority of 78 for MCKEON, Republican, for Secretary of State, in November last. The election in the town of Binghamton showed a Republican majority and a Republican gain. Other towns voted as follows: Barker, Chenango, Colesville, Fenton, Lisle, Main, Trangle and Windser went Republican, and Kirkwood, Union and Vesta went Democratic or divided. Three other towns are yet to be heard from.

The Pacific Coast—The Yosemite Land Grant—Mining in Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Feb. 12.

In the Legislature, to-day, the House passed, over the veto of the Governor, the bill alienating a portion of the Yosemite grant, made to the State by Congress on the condition that it be kept for public enjoyment and recreation. The bill requires the consent of Congress to its provisions.

Advices to Feb. 1, from Idaho, represent the mining interests as unusually flourishing. A hundred and fifty thousand dollars in treasure was shipped from the Osoghee district during January.

Navigation of the Columbia is open after the river had been frozen over thirty days.

The Constitutional Amendment and the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Gov. HAYES has received a letter from Secretary SEWARD in reply to the resolution of the General Assembly of Ohio requesting the return of all papers certifying the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the Ohio General Assembly. He says there is no law permitting the withdrawal of any documents from the Departments at the request of an individual or State. Therefore, the resolution ratifying the amendment and the one rescinding the ratification will both remain on file.

Accident on the Union Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The train which left Omaha on Monday for Chicago met with a serious accident at midnight after passing Marshall, Iowa. Three cars were thrown from the track, and precipitated over a steep embankment. Two of the cars took fire, and one of them was wholly consumed. There were but few passengers on the train, but most of them sustained slight injuries. A broken rail was the cause of the disaster.

The New-York State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society was held this afternoon in the Assembly Chamber, with MARSENA R. PATRICK, President, in the chair. The Treasurer's report shows receipts during the year, $40,587 99, and an expenditure of $27,687 48.

Col. McKean Nominated for Canal Auditor.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Governor to-day nominated to the Senate for Auditor of the Canal Department Col. J. B. MCKEAN, of Saratoga, in place of N. S. BENTON, the present incumbent.

Salvage of the Ship N. Mosher.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

In the case of the ship *N. Mosher*, from Liverpool for Boston, recently found abandoned off Halifax, the salvors have settled with the underwriters for $12,500 in gold.

Town Election in Corning.

CORNING, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 12.

At the election in this town yesterday, JOHN VISCHER, Republican, was elected Supervisor by 38 majority, a gain of 155 since last year.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report on the resolution in regard to navy-yards, passed in December last. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRIMES presented a report from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the resolution of Dec. 5, inquiring into changes in the organization of navy-yards, and whether increased efficiency and lessened expense had resulted therefrom, and whether additional legislation is necessary. The Committee say they do not deem it necessary to state their own conclusions; but submit letters from the various commandants of yards, embodying answers to inquiries of the Committee.

NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Mr. MORGAN offered a joint resolution that:

Whereas, The control of navigable waters belongs to the National Government, and it is represented that encroachments are being made which must cause damage to the harbor of New-York, Gen. HUMPHREY, Chief of Engineers; Prof. PIERCE, Superintendent Coast Survey; and Commodore JENKS, be designated Commissioners to examine and report on the subject of such encroachments, and to recommend a proper exterior line in New-York harbor on both sides of the Hudson River.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATE OF COLORADO.

Mr. YATES, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to admit the State of Colorado into the Union, the third section of which declares:

That this act shall take effect with the fundamental and perpetual condition that within the State of Colorado there shall be no abridgment or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise, or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed; and neither this condition nor the laws of Congress securing such equality of rights now in force in the Territory of Colorado shall be abrogated or set aside, anything in the Constitution or laws of said State to the contrary notwithstanding: the right to require and enforce a compliance with and obedience to the same, be and hereby is expressly reserved to the Congress of the United States of America. The time for holding the election for members of the Legislature and for State officers to be not later than sixty days from the passage of this bill, and the time for the meeting of the Legislature not more than thirty days after the election.

CUSTOMS BALANCES.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill, providing the existing law shall not be construed to authorize the heads of departments to change or modify the balances that may be certified to them by the Commissioner of Customs, or the Comptroller of the Treasury.

ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to declare the State of Alabama entitled to be restored to the right of representation in Congress. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The bill is as follows:

Whereas, The people of the State of Alabama have, in strict compliance with the fifth section of the act of March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, framed by constitutional delegates elected in compliance with said act; and,

Whereas, Said Constitution has been ratified by a majority of qualified persons voting on the question of ratification required by said act; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That the State of Alabama is entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill to establish an exterior line in New-York Harbor, on both sides of Hudson River. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill to grant aid in the construction of a railroad from Vallejo to Humboldt Bay, in the State of California. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported a joint resolution declaring the meaning of the law relative to the settlement of accounts and defining the jurisdiction of accounting officers, and reported and recommended the passage of a suitable bill.

Mr. YATES, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to admit Colorado as a State, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the Senate took up the bill pending yesterday, for the relief of the heirs of Major-Gen. J. B. RICHARDSON, appropriating $400 on account of horses stolen from him by the Indians in 1862.

After discussion by Messrs. CONNESS, HOWE, HARLAN, FESSENDEN and others, as to the precedent involved,

Mr. CONNESS offered an amendment declaring that the bill shall not be construed as a precedent in future claims of the same nature, on which considerable discussion ensued until the morning hour expired; when, on motion of Mr. CONNESS, the special order was postponed for ten minutes, and the amendment was voted down and the bill passed, 31 to 14.

SENATOR THOMAS, OF MARYLAND.

By permission of Mr. DAVIS, who had the floor on the Supplementay bill, Mr. JOHNSON moved to take up the case of Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the motion, saying he had intended to address the Senate on the subject, and had not expected the resolution would be called up during the debate on reconstruction.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the resolution be disposed of, and that then the Senate go into Executive Session.

The motion of Mr. JOHNSON was adopted.

THE CASE OF MISS DOSTIE.

By consent of Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the resolution calling for an inquiry into the forcible ejectment of an employe of the Senate from the cars of the Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad on account of color.

Mr. SUMNER read a statement from a Washington newspaper in regard to the occurrence, and said he had seen the surgeon that attended the person and who described the condition of the female attendant of the ladies gallery as very serious. He agreed with the newspaper in characterizing the outrage as dastardly, and said the question was whether it should be allowed to pass without some endeavor to reach the offender, which was the Railroad Company, unless the act of its agent was disavowed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine—And proper reparation made.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded to say that the courts are too slow for justice in such a case. He also called attention to an occurrence on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, where an employe of the other House, (Mr. DOWNING, the restaurant keeper,) with his family, had been maltreated in defiance of the principle underlying the Civil Rights bill. He trusted that the Committee on the District of Columbia would provide a remedy for this state of things.

Mr. CONNESS sympathised with the statement made by the Senator, and was ready to go as far as he or any other Senator in putting an end to this system of cowardly treatment of unoffending persons in public conveyances. But, said he, I remind the Senator that this is not the only class of outrages that deserves immediate attention at our hands and at the hands of the honorable Senator. It is now nearly four weeks since the outrageous arrests of citizens of the United States, for words spoken and acts done in the United States, has taken place in the territory of Great Britain. Those citizens have been incarcerated in dungeons, they have been tried and convicted, in many instances, I have no doubt, by juries selected for their conviction, and they have been sent to the hulks.

Mr. DAVIS inquired whether the outrages were against blacks or whites. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONNESS said he was not informed, but whether black or white it was an outrage against the American name and nation.

Mr. DAVIS made an inaudible remark, and Mr. CONNESS proceeded, saying that if the chivalrous Senator from Kentucky (Mr. DAVIS) and those who acted with him politically, would join them upon the general proposition of freedom and protection to all, discord would cease in this nation to-day. He (CONNESS) was in earnest upon this subject. When it was before the Senate on a previous occasion the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs had spoken as an American Senator should speak, but that Senator was then reminded that it was not well that there should be any delay in the expression of the opinion that should go out from the American Senate, when citizens were deprived of their liberty and outraged for the expression of their convictions in favor of human liberty.

Mr. SUMNER—Is the Senator aware of any delay?

Mr. CONNESS said he was aware of one month's delay, during which no word had been uttered by this Senate or its legitimate mouthpiece, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on this question. They had been told that the Executive and State Departments were considering this case. How? By sending to England and Ireland for copies of indictments. But when arrests, not of British subjects, but but arrests offensive to Great Britain were made, did she send to ask the reasons of those arrests or give us an opportunity to state the case? No. But the demand for the release of the prisoners was simultaneous with the transportation of a few contemptible British regiments—British power significantly reaching across the Atlantic, and demanding with threats their immediate release. True, this unmitigated insolence toward the nation was at a time when, perhaps, discretion was the better part of valor. But that exigency no longer remained, and it should be regarded as the crime of crimes against this nation to put a forcible hand upon an American citizen unless he were engaged in stirring up sedition or committing other offences against the local laws of the nation in which he happened to be. He was glad that the Senator and others had rushed forward to defend an unprotected female against this infamous outrage; but hand in hand with this should go an expression of opinion that would make the Premier of Great Britain understand that there was a power here that would be exercised in defence of national rights and national pride. Silence at times becomes men, and indicates strength and power, but only when they are getting ready for a struggle. He was glad to see that the representative of that Government had arrived here, and he trusted that every means would be adopted at once by both the Executive and Legislative Department to put an end to these offences. He was for equal protection to all, and that he was glad the Senator from Kentucky (DAVIS) had expressed the same opinion. If that Senator did his character the justice to which it was really entitled, he would be on their side in favor of universal liberty for all.

Mr. SUMNER said he would not follow the Senator in topics not pertinent to this debate, which was simply based on an inquiry into an outrage within sight of the Capital, in which fellow-citizens and immediate neighbors were in question. He did not understand the Senator to object to that inquiry.

Mr. CONNESS—Not at all.

Mr. SUMNER—"Not at all." He says, I am glad of it; we want his assistance to crush out this outrage.

Mr. CONNESS—You have always had it.

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator says we have always had it. Very well, we always want it; but now the Senator comes forward to arraign the Committee with which I am associated for a case of supposed indifference or inattention toward a matter now pending. Does the Senator know of any inattention on the part of that Committee? He says the Committee has not reported. Very well; the subject, he knows, is very important, many sided, requiring research and investigation. I borrow the word from the Senator. He says, "Let these cases be investigated." Very well, Sir: that is the very thing that is doing, without one day's delay. After the resolution passed the Senate, I put myself in communication with the State Department in order to begin that very investigation. More than that, I also addressed the Secretary with regard to it, and his report on this subject is at this moment preparing. It will be found to be very voluminous, and it will show constant activity on the part of this Government on the subject of the rights of the citizens of this Government, whether naturalized or native born. I believe that the Senator from California, unless I am misinformed, will be satisfied with the conduct of our Government in regard to these cases, but the report has not yet been received.

Mr. SUMNER went on to say that the Secretary of State had informed him last Saturday that the correspondence entailed on the Department on this subject being very extensive, he had not clerical force enough to copy the papers for the use of Congress, in order to furnish the report, without more assistance. He repeated that the investigation was proceeding so far as possible, and assured the Senator that it would be carried out to the end. He did not know that that Senator had a monopoly of sensibilities in regard to the right of fellow-citizens, naturalized or native-born.

Mr. CONNESS—Not at all.

Mr. SUMNER continued, saying that other Senators here were not less sensitive when the rights of Americans were in question. The matter would be fully considered by the Committee, as doubtless it would be by the Senate and by the Secretary of State. It was too important a question, however, to act upon without consideration. They could not precipitate a report, not a whit; they must wait the result of the very investigation which the Senator from California had spoken about. If our citizens had been wronged abroad, he continued, let us reach with our strong arms across land and water to protect them; but let us not fail to reach down to the humble and lowly that are at our feet and lift them up also.

Mr. DAVIS, after some remarks about the capacity of the negro for civilization and citizenship, fully concurred in the remarks of the Senator from California (CONNESS.) The Government of the United States should insist that the fullest right of expatriation should be conceded.

Mr. CONNESS said that Great Britain should be made sensible that the American Government was not merely sensitive but firmly resolved on the subject. She should be given to understand that if she did not make proper reparation, the American flag—while the cross was engaged in trampling on the crescent—would be carried from the Pacific to Nova Scotia. Nothing but that reparation could prevent that being the history of the era we live in.

Mr. YATES said the Senator from Kentucky and his friends did not appreciate the progress of events, and reminded them that in this country all were citizens—English, Irish, Spaniards and negroes, by the declaration of American independence. Upon that doctrine the Republican Party now existed, and the sooner all learned it the better, because in three years from this time, by Congressional enactment, every man, white or black, would be recorded by his vote at the polls as a free American citizen. He referred to the KOSZTA case as an instance where the name of an American citizen had been a talisman to protect every adopted citizen. Were he a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia he would indict as a nuisance any railroad running through the District, unless it had learned that in this free country we are all citizens, entitled to the same rights and the same protection.

Mr. DRAKE was in favor of putting a stop to these outrages at once. No one could be acquainted with the victim of this outrage without being impressed with her superior character, having no more the appearance of a negro than many who move in the best society in Washington. He narrated the circumstances of the occurrence up to the time when she was assailed with the intimation that they "didn't allow —— niggers to ride in these cars anyhow," and forcibly ejected by a policeman, and others belonging to the company, while, he said, other negro women sat there undisturbed, because, forsooth, they had some white woman's baby in their arms. In other words, black women in a servile capacity were allowed there and a free octaroon, scarce distinguishable from a white woman, was rudely thrust from the cars, while Southern blackguards sat there with impunity. This was an outrage of which the Senate and the nation should take notice, even were she less of a lady in her nature and bearing.

Mr. SUMNER produced a communication from the Secretary of the railroad company, stating that its affairs were in the hands of a receiver, to whom the recent outrages are to be attributed, and disavowed any responsibility. That receiver was appointed by Judge THOMAS, a rebel, of Alexandria, Va. The letter reiterated the circumstances attending the outrage, and said that but for the facts stated the stockholders would eject the rebel scoundrels from their places.

Mr. DRAKE supposed the woman could not get damages from any one but the receiver.

Mr. SUMNER said he would hold every one connected with the outrage responsible.

Mr. CRAGIN said the receiver was no rebel scoundrel, but a loyal man, and a friend of his, (CRAGIN's), and he had asked for an investigation. The acts were done out of his jurisdiction in Alexandria.

Mr. FOWLER thought the Committee on the District of Columbia would do full justice to the question.

Mr. JOHNSON hoped the facts were not true, if they were, there should be some remedy provided. If any such cases as the Senator from Massachusetts had alluded to had occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he had not heard of it, and he had no objection to an inquiry. He urged the taking up of the resolution in regard to Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland.

Mr. HARLAN moved to amend the resolution by referring the matter to the Committee on the Judiciary instead of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CONKLING said that Committee should not be made a waste basket for such resolutions. He referred to the reference to that Committee this morning of a resolution about the New-York harbor. In this resolution no question of law was involved, but only a question of fact.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the Senate should either make the inquiry in order to vindicate its employes, or to see whether the laws could not be changed to meet such cases, and he therefore thought it was a matter for the Judiciary Committee. Even the question as to who was the party defendant in such cases should be settled by that Committee, if such question should be properly settled by the Senate of the United States, which he denied. The suggestion was made that the case had occurred in Virginia which the Senator from New-York (Mr. CONKLING) had said made no difference. Of course it did, as they were going on now in legislation. This was very interesting, but entirely sensational. If, as the Senator from Massachusetts said, this was covered by the Civil Rights bill, why introduce this resolution if not for sensation? There was a sufficient remedy, he contended, in the Courts. If referred to the Judiciary Committee he would give the Senator from New-York such assistance as he could, but he suggested that a competent lawyer would be the proper person to decide as to who should be party defendant. He thought the resolution should go to that Committee.

Mr. MORTON said it was not a question of the Senate's protecting its employes, it was a palpable outrage, growing out of the prejudice against color, which now formed the staples of politics of parties of the country. The resolution very properly proposed to inquire whether there was any civil remedy. He was informed that such outrages were occurring every day, and there should be a check put upon them. It this was a sensation because a negro was involved in it, a defender of aggressions on negroes could always be found in the Democratic Party.

Mr. CONKLING did not wish to have the Senator from Indiana (HENDRICKS) mistate his position. He had not said that the Judiciary should examine as to who should be the defendant in this case, but directly the contrary. He asked the Senator whether if an injury was inflicted on a Senate employe it made any difference whether it was done four or six or twelve miles from this Senate; and said that his remarks about the legislation of the majority were uncalled for. It was a question whether it was not an outrage on the rights and privileges of the Senate.

Mr. CAMERON thought the remedy was to make new railroads to connect with Washington, and he intended to offer a bill for that purpose. No other railroad but the Baltimore and Ohio Road would be guilty of such an offence. It was really a subject for investigation, but he had no doubt the remedy he suggested was the proper one.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN advocated referring it to the Committee on the District of Columbia. He explained that the reference of the bill in regard to the New-York Harbor was at his instance, and was the only proper reference.

Mr. NYE called attention to the charter which was given that railroad on the condition that there should be no exclusion on account of race or color. He thought in that view the Committee of the District of Columbia was the proper reference to see whether they had not forfeited that charter.

Mr. CRAGIN explained that he had just been informed that there were two receivers of the Company. The one he had referred to resided in Washington, and had been appointed by the Judiciary here. The other receiver might be liable to the charges made against him.

Mr. WILLEY advocated referring to the Judiciary Committee on the ground that a widespread prejudice existed in regard to the race which should be made the subject of consideration by that Committee.

The amendment to refer to the Judiciary Committee was then lost, and the resolution was adopted.

PROMULGATION OF LAWS.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the bill to provide for the promulgation of the laws of the United States, heretofore published, was taken up and passed, with an amendment by the Committee on Printing, exempting from postage letters and documents sent to and from the Congressional Printer on public business.

SENATOR THOMAS, OF MARYLAND.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the case of his colleague (Mr. THOMAS) was made the special order for the morning hour to-morrow.

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.

Mr. PATTERSON offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all communications to him from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to the removal or appointment of assessors or collectors since June, 1867, with the action, if any, taken thereon. Adopted.

The Senate then went into Executive session at 3 o'clock, and soon after, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEWART presented the petition of AUGUSTUS SCHELL and other citizens of New-York for the repeal of the tax on incomes. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the surrender of persons convicted of certain crimes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill enacts that no person who may have been duly convicted and adjudged guilty of murder, piracy, assassination, arson, robbery or forgery, and where conviction has not been reversed, shall be allowed to enter or remain in the United States; and it authorizes the President, upon the production of satisfactory proof, that a person so convicted of either of such crimes has entered, or is about to enter the United States, to cause him to be sent back to the country from whence he came, or in which he may have been so convicted. The bill has been drafted by the Secretary of State.

Mr. VAN AERNAM offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire whether the Pension Bureau cannot be reorganized so as to promote the efficiency and economy of its administration. Adopted.

Mr. HAIGHT presented a resolution of public meetings in Jersey City and Bordentown, in reference to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the practicability of applying Gouge's atmospheric ventilators to the hall of the House. Adopted.

Mr. HUMPHREY introduced a bill to amend the act of Feb. 26, 1845, extending the jurisdiction of the United States District Courts to certain cases on the lakes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HUMPHREY presented resolutions of the Buffalo Common Council asking appropriation sufficient to complete the harbor improvements there, on the plan recommended by the United States Engineers' Department. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States, came up as the business of the morning hour, and a desultory discussion arose as to the question of closing the debate, and of disposing of the various amendments that have been already suggested.

Mr. BANKS declared himself unalterably opposed to incorporating in the statutes of the United States the offensive English principle that the Legislature can confer or withhold the power of expatriation; that was the doctrine of Lord PALMERSTON's dispatch to Mr. BANCROFT in 1849 or in 1850.

At length Mr. BANKS, having allowed the amendments of Messrs. BUTLER, SPALDING and BOYER to be offered, moved the previous question, the effect of which would be to cut off all further amendments. The House, by a decided vote, refused to second the previous question, and Mr. JENCKES offered his amendment, by way of a substitute, declaring that the rights of expatriation and naturalization are declared to be and to have been part of the public law of the United States, and directing the President to insist on the recognition of such right by the Governments of all other nations.

Mr. JUDD offered his amendment as indicated at the close of his speech last Wednesday.

Mr. BUTLER offered an amendment as a substitute for Mr. JENCKES' amendment. It was ordered to be printed, but was not read.

Mr. PRUYN offered an amendment to Mr. JENCKES' amendment in the way of an additional proviso.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE closed up the morning hour by a speech in favor of the principles of the bill.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till to-morrow in the morning hour, and all the amendments were ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The Speaker presented the memorial of business men in Cincinnati, in favor of the resolution adopted by the Manufacturers' Convention in Cleveland, in September, 1867.

Mr. HALSEY presented the resolutions of the Friendly Sons of Ireland, of Jersey City and New-York, in reference to the protection of adopted citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, presented the petition of citizens of Warsaw, N. Y., for a readjustment of the Revenue laws and a reduction of taxes. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 1:15, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The regular annual discussion over the appropriations for the Agricultural Department, and particularly over the item of $25,000 for seeds, occupied a large part of the time spent in Committee, covering the various questions as to economy, extravagance, cabbage and turnip seeds, squashes, cucumbers, hollyhocks, &c. No new points were developed in the discussion, which was but a repetition of the same old tune of former years, with a few variations.

Mr. DONNELLY moved to amend the bill by inserting items for the Department of Education to the amount of $11,500. He made an argument in support of the amendment, showing the importance of the Department, and that if no appropriation were made for the purpose, it would work a repeal of the act constituting it. He understood that the reason for omitting appropriations for it was, that there was some dissatisfaction with the gentleman who had been appointed Commissioner.

Mr. PRUYN supported the amendment, and spoke in high terms of Mr. BARNARD, the Commissioner.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, admitted that the object of the Committee of Appropriations in omitting items for the Department of Education was, that it might work a repeal of the act constituting it. The gentleman at the head of it had not spent two months out of twelve in the City of Washington, and then had kept his office over a restaurant.

Mr. SPALDING expressed his regret that the acting Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had felt called upon to reflect on the character of the Commissioner.

Mr. WASHBURNE disclaimed doing so.

Mr. SPALDING referred to the remark about his doing business over a restaurant.

Mr. WASHBURNE did not know that that was any great objection, for the House of Representatives did business over a restaurant. [Laughter].

Mr. WOOD said he would very cheerfully vote against the amendment if the effect of omitting the appropriation would be to abolish the Department of Education. He had nothing to say against the gentleman who filled the office of Commissioner, but he could find no authority in the Constitution for the establishment of any such department, and he feared that the Department itself would fall into improper hands and be used for improper purposes.

Mr. GARFIELD, declining to go into the question of the constitutionality of the law to organize the Department of Education, said that that law had passed the House by an almost party vote, every constitutional gentleman, like the gentleman from New-York, (WOOD,) voting against it, and the majority party in the House voting almost unanimously for it; while in the Senate it had passed without the yeas and nays.

Mr. WASHBURNE argued against the amendment, and said that if the Department of Education were continued it would require appropriations for the next year to the amount of $30,670, and it would soon grow to $100,000.

Mr. GARFIELD, who was the author of the bill creating the Department of Education, said that no single act of the last Congress had been more favorably commented upon by the civilized world than that act. One of the leading members of the House of Lords had moved, last December, that a Department of Education be created in Great Britain, and had made a most elaborate and searching speech on the subject, and that bill was now pending for a hearing.

Without disposing of the amendment the Committee, at 4:30 o'clock, rose and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

The Police Commissioner Question—The Election of Mr. Brennan—A Hard Struggle—Piers and Wharves.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

An eventful day, this, in promises, but a failure in fulfillment, for one of the prettiest opportunities to hit heads was allowed to go overboard without a blow being struck in defence of the inherent right to hit a head whenever you see it.

The Republicans held a caucus last night, to nominate a candidate for Police Commissioner. It was a short horse, and soon curried, and truth compels me to say that they trotted out but a sorry nag.

When the time came this morning for the Senate to go into the election of a Police Commissioner, that august body proceeded in due form to enact the part set down in the lawful and legitimate drama that it should play. The roll was called, *pro forma*, and the result was that the Democratic members present voted *en masse* for BRENNAN. When the Republicans were called to vote, it was a little noticeable that about one-half of them had to turn to the other half, and ask, (*sotto voce*, of course,) "who the devil is the fellow that *we* nominated?" Some said IRA P. BUCKMAN, some said IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., and between the two names the go-it-any-way fellows equally divided their ballots. By the way, however, Clerk TERWILLIGER happened to know the right cognomen, and so recorded each Republican Senator according to his intentions. But the result showed that three of the Republican Senators (Messrs. CRAWLEY, HALE and HICKS,) had no such intentions, but had determined to do what was right and vote for a man who represented the party, rather than a favoritism. The ballot showed 14 votes for BRENNAN, 12 for BUCKMAN, and 3 for Hon. HENRY R. PIERSON, late Senator from Brooklyn. Of course Gov. WOODFORD declared there was no choice, and as, of course, the Democrats thought they "smelt a mice." The three Republicans who had bolted the caucus nominee were forthwith rated on the Democratic schedule as "cunning cusses," who were going, and meaning, and intending, and all that sort of thing, to defeat an election, throw all Policedom into chaos, and let it stay there until time should give them an opportunity to get the thing in their own hands, (and every faithful Republican thinks that is only a question of time,) when Mr. BRENNAN and Tammany and those fellows could be sent higher than Gilderoy's kite.

I can't do justice to what followed. Every quill of the Democratic porcupine stood on end forthwith, and then it was ludicrous to see how the little fish relied upon Senator MURPHY (whom they had beat in the caucus) to bring them through what they supposed to be a fight. He was in one of his good humors, and so lent a hand, and put on his war paint and grasped his scalping-knife for a dusky hunt. He was not long on the war-path, however, before he discovered that what he supposed was a challenge to a prolonged and mortal combat, was only a question of technicalities and taste. The failure to make a nomination on the part of the Republicans was due to a distaste of the caucus nominee, and not to a premeditated purpose to defeat an election. The refusal of the majority to meet the Assembly was because of a feeling that such a proceeding was irregular until the Senate had made a nomination. So Senator MURPHY, having an assurance that this was the real feeling, took the back track, acquiesced in the reconsideration of the resolution to meet the Assembly, and consented to proceed to another vote for Commissioner, which resulted in the nomination on the part of the Senate of Mr. BUCKMAN—a number of Democrats refusing to vote, so as to ensure such a result. Then the Senate and Assembly met in joint ballot to compare notes, and finding they disagreed (the Assembly had voted 70 for BRENNAN to 48 for BUCKMAN) proceeded to a joint ballot, which gave BRENNAN 84 to BUCKMAN 60. Then BRENNAN was declared elected, and the tempest in the teapot which we had been promised, subsided into a feeble simmer of discontent on the part of the defeated.

PIERS AND WHARVES.

Senator CROWLEY introduced a bill this morning relative to piers and wharves. It is the old programme of last year, and the year before, and the year before that, known to the lobby as CHARLEY SHAW's bill.

MORE ABOUT INVESTMENTS.

Is there a surplus of loose change lying around? There must be, for every institution in this State appears to be seeking an opportunity to extend its area of investments. Senator CROWLEY this morning introduces a bill to authorize insurance and trust companies to invest their surplus in bonds based on real estate, even though it be located in other States, provided the bonded property is within fifty miles of the principal office of the company making the loan. Fifty miles used to be in the old stage-coach days, a very respectable distance—a distance quite beyond the apprehension of the most enterprising traveler. But in these days, when "fifty miles is nowhere," why does the Senator from Niagara content himself with such a "pent-up Utica?" Don't he realize that Omaha is but a stone's throw, and Cheyenne a night's travel? If the good old rule of safety and surety is to be abrogated, and the legacies of the widows and orphans and the savings of the poor are to be invested in Tom, Dick and Harry, why restrict their seeking to so limited a span? Clearly, fifty miles is too circumscribed a span. Call it a thousand, or two thousand, or three thousand, Senator CROWLEY, and your innovation, by its very magnitude, will command success.

WHO WAS PAVONIA?

That a ferry should have been named after him, or her, or she, or it? And why should the Pavonia Ferry get the privilege of having a bill passed directing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York to set apart for its especial use all between the south side of Pier No. 30, and the north side of Pier No. 32, North River, and to give a lease of ten years at auction, with the privilege of renewal, or by a private agreement, as the majority of the Commissioners present (four constituting a quorum) shall determine? Such are the provisions of a bill introduced this morning by Senator CREAMER.

THE ASSEMBLY

only received the reports of standing committees, voted for a Police Commissioner and then adjourned to give the State Agricultural Society the use of their chambers, in which to hold its annual meeting.

CANAL AUDITOR.

The Governor to-day sent in the name of Hon. JAMES B. MCKEAN for Auditor of the Canal Department, in place of BENTON, whose term will expire next month. I guess there was a warm and perhaps spicy time, which resulted in the nomination being laid on the table. I should not wonder if some of the present Senators entertain the idea that Ex-Senator GIBSON should have been the nominee, and perhaps this tabling matter has its origin in that partiality. Mixed times, these—high mixed, I may say.

LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Sundry remonstrances were presented against the repeal of the Metropolitan Excise Law.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

A bill amending the charter of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

For the relief of the Franklin Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. EDWARDS—To amend the act authorizing a railroad from Brooklyn to Jamaica.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—To relieve railroad companies that have leased their roads to other companies from making annual reports.

By Mr. CROWLEY—Incorporating the trustees of the Maynard Fund for the Genesee Annual Conference. Also, to create a harbor district and Board of Piers and Wharves in New-York. Also, concerning certain investments, authorizing Loan, Trust and Insurance Companies to invest in bonds upon real estate in any other State, the location of which is within fifty miles of the principal office of the company.

By Mr. PIERCE—Amending the act relative to the Brooklyn Prospect Park and Flatbush Railroad Company.

By Mr. HALE—Authorizing the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad Company to construct their road upon and across lands under water.

By Mr. HALE—Providing that if, in reference to any election of directors of any corporation under the laws of this State, such corporation shall be restrained by any legal process from proceeding therewith, such corporation shall not, by reason of the elapsing of sixty days, be dissolved, but another election shall be ordered.

By Mr. NICHOLS—Authorizing the indigent insane in the Eighth Judicial District to be sent to the Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo.

Mr. THAYER gave notice of a bill to facilitate the settlement of losses with insurance companies.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending the charter of the Greenport and Shelter Island Ferry Company.

Authorizing Oswego City to borrow money for building a bridge.

For laying out and grading Second and Fourth-avenues Town of New-Utrecht.

Authorizing coal and mining companies to acquire title to real estate to the amount of $250,000 in this State.

BILL ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

For the relief of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

BALLOT FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER.

At noon the Senate proceeded to nominate a candidate for Metropolitan Police Commissioner, in place of JOHN G. BERGEN, deceased.

On the first vote IRA BUCKMAN received twelve votes, (Republicans); MATTHEW T. BRENNAN fourteen votes, (Democrats); HENRY R. PIERSON three votes, (Republicans). Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the charter of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

To incorporate the Port Morris Land Improvement Company.

To amend the act providing for the taxing of stockholders of banks.

To amend the charter of Brooklyn.

To abolish the Contracting Board.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ELECTED.

The hour of twelve having arrived, under a joint resolution of both Houses, the Assembly proceeded to nominate a candidate for Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

The roll of the members was called with the following result:

For MATTHEW T. BRENNAN........................ 74
For IRA BUCKMAN........................ 48

Mr. BRENNAN was declared duly nominated on the part of the House.

Messrs. JACOBS and PITTS were then appointed to inform the Senate of the action of the House.

The Senate and Assembly shortly afterward met in Joint Convention in the Assembly, with Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD in the chair.

The proceedings of the Senate and Assembly were read by the Clerks of the two bodies, respectively.

The Lieutenant-Governor then announced that the two Houses had failed to agree, and asked what was the pleasure of the Convention.

Mr. TWEED moved to proceed to a joint ballot for Police Commissioner, which was carried.

The roll of the Senate was then called, and the vote stood as follows:

For MATTHEW T. BRENNAN........................ 84
For IRA BUCKMAN........................ 60

The Lieutenant-Governor then declared that MATTHEW T. BRENNAN was duly elected Metropolitan Police Commissioner for eight years.

Thereupon the Joint Convention was dissolved.

Adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The articles on Finance and Banking Currency and Insurance were again referred to the Committee of Revision, without amendment.

Section three of the article on Town and County Offices was amended by striking out in the first line "except New-York," and adding at the end of the section as follows:

But the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York shall have no other power or jurisdiction than such as is now, or shall hereafter be conferred upon it by the Legislature, and subject to repeal or modification by the Legislature.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention, in evening session, considered the revised report on the preamble and Bill of Rights, but without definite action thereon adjourned. Ninety-nine members responded to the roll-call.

Mr. George Trenholm.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4, 1868.

The *Commercial* has given currency to a story which, unfounded in fact, has appeared three several times in its news columns. Mr. GEORGE TRENHOLM was rich before the war. Through three years, after secession, he was a member of the house of FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., and FRAZER & Co., of Charleston and Liverpool, who habitually defied blockading squadrons and rapidly accumulated immense wealth. In 1864 Mr. TRENHOLM became Confederate States Secretary of the Treasury. He lost large sums in his efforts to maintain the credit of the Confederacy. In the story copied by the *Commercial*, the sequence of facts is inverted. Mr. TRENHOLM's heaviest losses are due to his treasurership, and his gains to precedent energy, skill and adventurous spirit. He owned many broad plantations, and more than a thousand slaves, long before the Confederacy, full-panoplied for war, leaped from the brain of YANCEY, FLOYD and DAVIS. If the recent unfortunate course of political events had not paralyzed the genius of Southern enterprise, Mr. TRENHOLM, ere this, would have completed a railway through Knoxville, connecting Charleston and Cincinnati. I may add that Mr. TRENHOLM is not affected by the failure of the Liverpool house of FRAZER & Co., an association from which he withdrew many months ago.

ENGLISH GLEANINGS.

Domestic Labor in America—Hepworth Dixon's New Book—Peculiar People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 20, 1868.

In one way or other we are getting a good deal of useful information about America. The *Telegraph* informs us that one of the great difficulties in that unhappy country is the want of "serving" labor.

"So long as there are negroes and Irishmen in the States, so long will day laborers and hotel waiters be abundant; but in every department of domesticity where any service of a menial nature is interred, the supply of labor is never adequate to the demand. You can obtain native American clerks, but very few native shopmen. A native American *valet de chambre* does not exist from New York to Nevada."

There is an intelligent writor for you. No native shopmen—no counter-jumpers! Why, three-fourths of the men of mark in America have at some time "tended store." JOHN PIERPONT, JOHN NEAL, ABRAHAM LINCOLN—but there is no use in beginning a catalogue that would never end. There are no better "body servants" than native Americans of African descent used to be in times past, and I presume are still. The Germans and Swiss make excellent waiters, but not better than I have seen from Baltimore to Galveston. The writer I have quoted above goes on to say that the Superintendent of a Girl's Reformatory at Deer Island, near Boston, was in the habit of whipping young women with a cart whip, though what that has to do with the scarce supply of domestic labor does not appear. In England, pauper, idiot and paralytic nurses in hospitals are among the scandals of the time.

An Irish priest died a few days ago at the extraordinary age of 107 years. It was Rev. MALACHY MCMAHON, born in 1760, in Bagnalstown, County Carlow, who has been parish priest of Suncroft, County Kildare, 57 years. Only the Saturday before his death he sat in the confessional for several hours, and performed his duties almost to his last hour.

Even under very sad and painful circumstances people live long. Here is a case from the *Times* this morning. A lady, writing of the poverty in her district of London, tells of a man who has lived 72 years in the attic in which he was born, and lives there still, feeble, old and cold." There is nothing more sad in England than old age, poverty-stricken, neglected and miserable.

Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON'S *New America* has gone through seven or eight editions. His new book on *Spiritual Wives* has just come out and gets a review in the *Times* which will rejoice the heart of every unhappy author who has ever been unfairly noticed in the *Athenæum*. It would be difficult to speak more contemptuously of a book than the *Times* reviewer does of this one. He accuses Mr. DIXON of taking the scraps and remnants of his other work, with newspaper anecdotes and scandals, and dishing up a book about Free Love, Elder NOYES, and the eccentricities and immoralities attributed to obscure religious fanatics, socialists, come-outers, &c., which is the greatest libel ever published on American society. The *Times* denounces it as a poor, mean, scandalous and bad book; but Mr. DIXON evidently thinks he has done something very nice and clever, for he has made two handsome volumes, embellished with his own handsome and intellectual portrait and autograph. There is sure to be a merry fight over it, however; and when I have read it I may have more to say about it. Meantime, it is but fair to Mr. DIXON and his book to say that all critics are not of the same opinion as the *Times* in respect to it. The *Morning Post* says:

"No more wondrous narrative of human passion and romance, no stranger contribution to the literature of psychology than Mr. DIXON'S book, has been published since man first began to seek after the laws of his progress and the intellectual life of the human race. To those readers who seek in current literature the pleasures of intellectual excitement, we commend it as a work that affords more entertainment than can be extracted from a score of romances. But its power to amuse is less noteworthy than its instructiveness on matters of high moment. *Spiritual Wives* will be studied with no less profit than interest."

When two leading journals, high class authorities, give such exactly opposite verdicts, what are we to think of criticism as a guide of public opinion?

As England has been the birthplace of nine-tenths of the strange sects that have sprung up since the Reformation; as it is, if not the origin, the chief support of Mormonism, it continues to produce new religious bodies—small, obscure and often very whimsical. A child of fourteen months, dying a few days ago without a physician to give a certificate, an inquest was held, when it appeared that its parents were "saints" of a sect called "Peculiar People." When the child was taken ill they sent for the elders of the church, who prayed for it, anointing it with oil in the name of the Lord. "Why didn't you send for a doctor?" asked the Coroner, of the mother. "'Cursed is man that trusteth in man.' 'Trust not an arm of flesh,'" was the answer. "But," said a juror, "if you broke your leg, wouldn't you call a surgeon to set it?" "The Lord says, 'Not a bone of the righteous shall be broken,'" was the meek reply. The father, when asked why he had not got a doctor for the child, said: "The reason is, I gave my heart to the Lord six years ago, and I believe that God is of my body, and that when I am laid low the Lord will raise me up." The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and the Coroner held the parents to bail to answer.

The Case of Sir Culling Eardley.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1868.

The case of Sir CULLING EARDLEY, Baronet, of which I wrote you some weeks ago, came before the criminal court on Monday. He married Miss M'GEE, of New-York. They were married at Calvary Church by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, with a fashionable crowd of a hundred witnesses. The bridegroom's father made a settlement for their maintenance; and then the disreputable scamp treated his wife so badly that she was compelled to leave him and take refuge with her father. He plead penitence, begged her to take him back again, but she had suffered enough, and refused. Then he married an actress at the Drury Lane Theatre, a *figurante*, I presume, for I have never seen her name in a theatre bill, and she, probably wishing to figure as Lady EARDLEY, had the marriage published in the *Times*. Sir C. EARDLEY was prosecuted for bigamy. His counsel called no witnesses; he only said the marriage laws in America were very loose; that two persons out for a walk could get married without notice or bans. The Judge reminded him of Scotch marriages and Gretna Green. The jury found the dissipated rascal guilty without leaving their seats, and the Court, in consideration of Miss ALLEN not having appeared against him, sentenced him to only eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labor. There is an incident for a sensation novel. If the laws were the same for Ireland as for England, we might have that other precious sprig of nobility, Major YELVERTON, with his hair close cropped, to keep him company. Lady EARDLEY is a Catholic, like Mrs. YELVERTON, and if the laws of New-York had been like those of Ireland, she would have been now in the same position—yet the *Times* and *Saturday Review* will assure you that the laws are the same for English and Irish.

Comments of the British Press Upon Commissioner Wells' Financial Report.

From the London Times, Jan. 28.

Once more has sound advice been offered to the American Congress on the financial policy of the Union, and once more, it is to be feared, will it be neglected. This time the recommendations assume a shape akin to the formula, familiar among ourselves, of peace, retrenchment, and reform. Mr. WELLS, the Revenue Commissioner, is the adviser.

* * * Mr. WELLS is a man who has a right to be heard on such subjects as his report to the American Legislature. The new report now transmitted to Congress embodies the lessons he has learned and desires, in turn, to impress upon the Legislature of his country. We have indicated its chief recommendations. It is modest, it is practical, it is weighty. It contains no rhodomontade about the boundless resources of the American continent. I deprecates that *ignorant reliance on the chances of the future* which has hitherto served instead of knowledge with the Congress, and especially with the House of Representatives. It does not so much recommend peace as assume its necessity. There must be peace. The North labors under burdens already almost too heavy to be borne. The West is tempted to seek relief in what is in fact, if not in name, repudiation. The South is unreconciled, and has begun to pluck up heart once more at the spectacle of apparent disunion in the North. Peace would be finical a necessity even were there any reason to suggest war, but in the absence of all motive for aggression and of all apprehension of attack, the wilful violations of peace would be a crime. Taking it for granted, then, that the States will not soon have occasion to go to war, the first positive recommendation of Mr. WELLS is retrenchment. * * *

Will Congress act upon Mr. WELLS' recommendations? It is to be feared it will not. This is *not the first time that similar suggestions have been offered and neglected*. There are, indeed, reasons why it might be hoped they would receive more attention now than formerly, but the difficulties in their way are enormous. Consider the proposed alteration in the modes of appointment to office. Hitherto the accession of a President to power has been the signal for displacing every civil servant of the Union in favor of some partisan of the new Chief Magistrate. Will the politicians who wield the enormous influence dependent upon this practice consent to relinquish it? It is the strength of the party in office, the reward of those who aspire to be there. On the other hand, the ugly fact "deficit" is becoming apparent in American finances. The monthly reduction of the debt has been converted into a monthly augmentation. The debt crept up in November, and again in December, the increase in the two months being more than $16,000,000, and the heavy calls on the Treasury at the beginning of the current month will cause a further increase on the 1st of February. If anything could induce Congress to listen to good advice, *this increase in the debt should occasion it* But the latest information from Washington does not support any such conclusion. The differences of opinion are so great that no plan can be adopted. No two members appear to agree upon any financial question. These and similar phases indicate the anarchy of legislative bodies which have not within their ranks any one man who can speak with authority, and a critic of the condition of the Union may almost think, in his despair, that as the latest act of Congress has been to confess its own legislative incapacity by pushing forward a bill annulling all Governments in the South and making Gen. GRANT dictator, it had better next confess its financial incapacity by giving some *one honest man supreme power over the finances of the Union.*

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

Debate on the Cemeteries—The Troubles of the Press—The French and Italian Budgets—The Roman Question—Theatrical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1868.

The second supplementary report on the projected law relative to the Press was laid before the legislative body yesterday, but no discussion took place upon it, the attention of the Chamber being occupied by the interpellations presented by M. LANJUINAIS and others in regard to the disturbance of the Mountmartre and other public cemeteries by the municipality of Paris. As the debate on the cemeteries was adjourned over to to-day, and will probably, owing to the excitement which prevails in relation to it, consume a couple of days longer, the consideration of the new bill on the Press will probably not be reached before the end of the week.

THE TROUBLES OF THE PRESS.

In the meanwhile speculation is busy as to the nature of the modifications effected in this latter by the supplementary report. The fact that the commission summoned before it the leading editors of the Paris Press, and examined them in relation to the improvements that could be safely effected in the law, would, coupled with the effect produced by M. DE PERSIGNY'S letter, produce a hope that the relaxations in the present absurd system of restriction as regards the newspapers, be of, if not of an entirely satisfactory, at least of a liberal character. On the other hand the condemnation of the ten journals which were prosecuted for publishing "unauthorized reports" of the debates in the Chambers, and the proceedings which are being daily instituted against others on charges of the most capricious and vexatious character, would almost lead to the belief that the Government will set its face against any extension of the reforms originally recommended.

In regard to the sentences which have been passed on the journals to which I have alluded there is but one opinion of their injustice. Nothing could in fact be more frivolous or inconsistent than the charges on which they are based. The *Glaneur* of the Eure et Loir, per example, is sentenced to 1,000 francs fine, with expenses for giving a chronological sketch in its article of the debates on the army bill from the 10th of December to their close. The *Siecle* very justly remarks on this that it is history which is struck at in this sentence, a result never contemplated by the Consultum nor by the Senatus Consultus or Circular of 1852. "At what point," it asks, "does history commence or are the deaths of the orators to be waited for to legalize allusions to the reports." The *Journal de Paris* is sentenced to the same fine for having given the date of the setting on which it comments, and *La France* is punished for giving the order in which the different speeches were delivered. The principal accusation against the *Avenir National* is that of having reproduced textually two passages of a speech which it criticised, as if so fair a mode of criticism could be at all censurable. Against the *Siecle* and *Opinion National*, the contravention charged is that of indicating to their readers the impression produced on the Chamber by the speech of Baron JEROME DAVID. The unfairness and absurdity of this are demonstrated by the fact that the *Moniteur* in its reports always takes care to color the speeches by parenthetical remarks. The severest condemnation of these prosecutions is perhaps that uttered by *La France*, a journal that certainly cannot be accused of hostility to the powers that be. "For the ten journals condemned," it says, "these proceedings are only a small matter; for the Government they are a fault. All sensible and moderate minds deplore them; hostile passions alone can have reason to rejoice at them."

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

M. MAGNES' financial statement has at last made its appearance, and, so far as brevity and clearness are concerned, is a model document of its kind. That its figures are likely to prove satisfactory to the country is, however, not quite so evident. Two grave facts result from them, and these are that the floating debt amounts to upward of 936,000,000 francs, and that it will be necessary to have recourse to a loan of 440,000,000. With trade paralyzed by continual apprehensions of war, the whole of the able-bodied population diverted from agricultural pursuits and enormous military burdens to provide, no other alternative was left. The announcement of the loan creates no surprise, but it gives rise to a strong feeling of indignation. Its results will be made apparent whenever a general election takes place, and that will be only when the Government can no longer postpone it.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

I mentioned to you in my last that M. CAMBRAY-DIGNY'S fiscal plans were not very favorably regarded here. The more they are considered, the less confidence they inspire. The remote term which they fix for the establishment of an equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure is a fatal objection to them. On this point even the Italian journals express themselves strongly.

"The question of our financial difficulties," says the *Perseveranza*, "will never be solved to the Chamber so long as it makes of it a question of party; that is to say, a question on which two political parties seek, above all other considerations, to reciprocally dominate over each other; so long as it shall not be convinced that the question of finances is a question of in which all competent men, whether they belong to the Right, Left or Centre ought to come to an understanding, and by making mutual concessions agree upon some system that will be acceptable to all. This end can be attained when all will be convinced that our principal difficulty is that of the equilibrium more or less approximative of the budget; that if this difficulty is not solved this year, it never will be solved, or it will be so when it will be too late, and that when it can no longer be solved the ruin of the Kingdom of Italy will become perhaps irreparable, or very difficult to prevent."

It is to be hoped that these words of warning will exercise their due influence on the hearts of those who prefer to risk the future of their country, to abate a jot of the pretensions which have so nearly shipwrecked it. Italy just now requires concert of motive and action on the part of all her statesmen. Will she obtain it? M. RATAZZI'S recent conduct at Naples would tend to doubt his concurrence, and unfortunately that involves much.

LIBERTY OF SPEECH IN PRUSSIA.

A misty kind of telegram which has just reached here would lead to the inference that the Kammergericht (Chamber of Justice) of Berlin had annulled the sentence of the tribunal which condemned Deputy TWESTEN to two years' imprisonment for abuse of the liberty of speech. The concluding portion of the dispatch is not intelligible, involving as it does several contradictions; but it is to be hoped the main announcement will not turn out to be qualified by them.

In this connection I should mention that a *projet de loi* has been introduced in the Prussian House of Lords which has for its object to suppress "abuses of the liberty of speech in parliamentary discussions." According to this bill every orator who may, in either Chamber, deliver at the tribune a reprehensible speech, but not susceptible of being prosecuted by the court of appeal as constituting a crime provided for by the law, can be summoned to appear before a special tribunal formed in the body of each assembly by means of the ballot.

It strikes me that a similar tribunal would be highly conducive to the dignity and self-respect of our American legislatures. Could not some admirer of parliamentary proprieties, such as THAD. STEVENS or Gen. BUTLER, be induced to propose it?

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

It was recently stated by some of the journals here that France and Prussia had undertaken, without the concurrence of the other Powers, the definitive settlement of the Roman question. This announcement is contradicted by the *Memorial Diplomatique*, which affirms that France considers the September Convention in as full force as ever, and that if there are any modifications to be introduced in it, it is for the European Cabinets to decide upon them. Until then the Convention of 1864 will remain obligatory, and no essential modification will be introduced in it. "In other terms," adds the *Memorial*, "the policy of France, on this question, may be summed up in two words: Maintenance of Italian unity, maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope."

The statements which have been running the rounds of the papers of the dispatch of the French expeditionary corps to various points of the Papal territory, are contradicted by the correspondent of the *Liberté* at Rome, who, writing under the date of the 18th, states that up to that time the troops still remained at Civita Vecchia. Orders had, however, been received to that effect so that these rumors were merely an authorization of the fact. "These military changes," he adds, "would seem to indicate a sufficiently prolonged sojourn on the part of the troops; nevertheless the Pontifical Government acts as if it was on the point of being abandoned to itself. It is raising fortifications even in the interior of the Holy City, it is erecting works about the fortress of Saint Angelo, the trenches of which have been flooded; it is planting cannon on Mount Aventine and on the Transteverine heights; it is carefully keeping in order the barricades at the gates of the city; in short one would fancy himself in a well fortified city menaced by a hostile attack." It should be added that recruits from every quarter are daily arriving and that a good many of the soldiers of the French expeditionary corps are entering the Pontifical ranks according as their term of office expires.

It is stated in one of the Paris journals of this evening that the Italian authorities have discovered that the franc pieces which have been circulating in Naples and other parts of Italy with the effigies of "Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies," on some, and "Humbert I., King of Northern Italy," on others, and the words "Italian Confederation" on the reverse sides, were coined in and imported from France. These facts are significant, and show the purpose with which the Papal army is being increased with such activity and in numbers so disproportioned to the apparent means at the disposal of the Holy Father.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

We have at last got a theatrical sensation in EMILE AUGIER'S "Paul Foresier," which has just been produced at the Comedie Francaise, which all the critics pronounce a master-piece. Even Prince NAPOLEON melted into tears over it. "Since the time of MARION DELORME," said His Highness, on quitting the first representation, "I have witnessed nothing so affecting." I have not myself seen the piece, but will shortly give you my impressions of it.

There are some people in France who believe that NAPOLEON the First still occupies the throne. This can be forgiven in a Brittany peasant, but it cannot be forgiven to Paris critics to mistake CHARLES KEAN, whose death has just been announced, for his father, EDMUND KEAN, the incomparable.

THE FINE ARTS AS APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.

I have seen recently a new kind of decoration for apartments, which is being introduced instead of wall paper, and satin and velvet hangings, and the effect of which is admirable. This invention did not figure at the Exhibition, although several specimens of it had already been executed and put up in private houses. It is simply an imitation of the old tapestry work (Beauvais and Arras) which was so much in vogue in the Middle Ages, and the designs of which are executed without weaving, in colors almost as indestructible as the originals from which they are copied. This process is the invention of a gentleman of fortune who has given a great deal of attention to chemical studies, and he has associated with him in the artistic portion of the work M. A. VION, a French artist, whom you may remember as residing some few years back in New-York, and who has since acquired here considerable eminence in fresco painting and mural decoration generally.

I was taken this week to see the tapestries executed by M. VION for M. LEFUEL, architect to the Emperor and constructor of the new portions of the Louvre and Tuilleries. I was as much surprised as interested by the effect produced by them. Close as well at a distance the imitation is perfect. The hand and eye are both deceived, for on touching them to satisfy yourself as to the reality you are persuaded that you are feeling real tapestry.

The pieces that I saw decorate the dining-room of M. LEFUEL'S residence. They consist of a large panel of six feet two inches in width and two yards and a quarter in height, representing the triumph of Ceres, and of four other panels of one and a half yards in width and two metres in height, representing the "Four Seasons." They are stretched tight on the wall, and are framed with carvings of oak.

In the large large panel "The Triumph of Ceres" the goddess is beheld seated in a splendid chariot of the time of the *Renaissance*. She is reposing on the sheafs of wheat with which the car is filled, and holds a reaping hook and some ears of corn in her hands. Near her is a chubby little Cupid crowned with wild flowers. The chariot is drawn by two lions, which are led by children, and in front of and behind it are troops of nymphs and children dancing and singing, whilst in the distance are seen groups of reapers admiring the goddess as she passes.

The dining-room is elliptic in form, and on each side following this arrangement "the Four Seasons" complete the decorations of the walls. The effect of the whole is admirable—the quiet tone of the tapestry being infinitely more agreeable to the eye than would be that of paintings in oil. Having given you some idea of the advantages of this style of decoration, let me now describe to you the manner in which it is produced;

In the first place the cloth which is employed for the ground-work, imitates in its texture the web of the old tapestry. It is composed of a white reps, and the sewings which are necessary to join the breadths for a picture of large dimensions, are made with great care, and follow the lines of the stuff, so that it is almost impossible to detect them once the painting is finished. When the artist traces a line somewhat oblique with his brush, the effect on the raised lines of the cloth is a sort of zig-zag, like a woolen stitch on a canvas ground. The colors once laid in this way, he passes over them again with lines traversing the original ones, and thus imitates perfectly the web of the old tapestry.

In regard to the process itself, it is similar to that of water-color painting, that is to say it is the cloth itself which gives the lights, while in oil painting they are laid thickly on the canvas. The colors employed are the same as those used by decorative painters, but they are amalgamated by an albuminous composition which fixes them in the cloth so firmly that they become almost unalterable.

By this ingenious system one only can new and improved designs be produced, but pieces of old and valuable tapestry can be matched so as to complete the decorations of an apartment. In this laster case it becomes necessary to employ another cloth than the reps which yields tints too fresh for the lights. I have seen in the studio of M. VION imitations made in this way of old and discolored tapestry which were difficult to distinguish from the original. The cloth employed was a coarse gray linen, on which the lights were reserved just as they exist in the ancient pictures of this kind. The illusion was complete. One of these copies was a reproduction of a large piece of tapestry taken from the *Garde Meuble* of the crown, and on which from the commencement of the sixteenth century. It was executed from a composition by VAN ORLAY, and represented a hunting scene. The value set upon the original is 20,000 francs, or $4,000 of American money. The imitation which I have been describing cost about one-fifth of this sum, and is quite as satisfactory in effect. In general, the price at which these tapestries can be executed is about $60 the square yard.

There is another process somewhat similar to the above by which the fine tapestry used for covering furniture can be equally well imitated. It is, however, of less value than that which I have described on account of the fineness of the cloth employed and which is not very durable. As regards the fastness of the colors, however, it is equally admirable, for it can be sent to the dyer to be cleaned without any fear of their undergoing alteration. The stuff is of wool, and the paintings executed on it are finer and more perfect than those of the Aubusson and other tapestries employed for furniture. I can only compare the process by which this brilliancy and perfection of tone is produced to that by which similar results are obtained from paintings on porcelain. The cloth, when painted upon, is passed through a chemical bath, which has the same effect on the colors as the oven has upon the designs executed upon china.

ITALY.

The Financial Report in Parliament—The Italian Language—A Duel between Deputies—The Archbishop of Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

We have had a week of talk about the finances. But there is no magic in words to drive away the horrid spectre of the deficit. The whole matter may be summed up in four words: Work and pay taxes! *In hoc signo vinces.* The white cross of Savoy on the Italian banner is not so potent for conquest as this motto, which should be inscribed upon it.

So far, the financial report has been discussed with more moderation than was expected. It is difficult to see how parties can hope to mend matters by scolding each other.

It will come to a vote again pretty soon, and we shall know whether there is to be a Ministerial or Parliamentary break-up. The good feeling does not increase, although the language may be more moderate. It is said that Baron RICASOLI thinks of retiring from Parliamentary life, which would be a loss. It does not seem to be quite clear yet whether the Ecclesiastical Party is to be allowed to carry out its recent resolve of taking part in the elections.

A COMMISSION ON LANGUAGE.

A Commission has been instituted, at the head of which is the Nestor of Italian literature, ALESSANDRO MANZONI, for the purpose of using means to keep the language of the nation pure. When the literature of a country, whether that of journals or of books, is in the hands of a few highly-educated men, there is little danger that corruptions will creep in. But Italy has scores of little newspapers springing up everywhere, many of which, as in our own country, are written in a slovenly manner. The language of the well-instructed portion of the population is the same in all Italy, and the men of this class from the most remote portions of the kingdom when they come together meet on common ground. But it is far from being true that the Italian language is spoken by all of some education with the beauty of intonations which we have imagined. The Italian voice is often harsh, and is used in a high screaming key. Women who look respectable often carry on their conversations in tones as loud and coarse as those of the fish market. As for the great mass of the unlettered, forming four-fifths of the population, their talk is generally something frightful to hear.

One of the worst habits, which is nearly universal among the lower classes, is that of profanity; and it is sad to think that in a country with a church which has an army of priests, this habit has not been at least partially cured. Italian profanity takes the form of obscenity rather than that of the horrid oaths used by those among us whose language is the worst. It has been said that the Tuscans are the most profane of all the inhabitants of the Peninsula, but it is probable that the Neapolitans would carry off a high prize if a premium were offered.

Italy has three or four distinct dialects, used by several millions of the population in different parts. An uneducated Neapolitan cannot understand a Piedmontese of his class, and a Venitian is as badly off. There is no dialect spoken in Tuscany, nor I believe in Central Italy, unless it be in the Romagna. But contrary to what is generally supposed among us, the Tuscans have some of the worst habits of style of any to be found in Italy. The phrase, *La lingua Toscana in Cocca Romana*, is strictly true. The best writers of the language have been of Tuscany, which is in some respects the Massachusetts of Italy; but the spoken Italian language is most beautiful in the mouth of the educated Roman.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The edition of the *Desitto* was seized a few days ago for an article against the appointment of GUALTERIO as Minister of the King's household, on pretence that there was an offence against *la sacra persona del Ré*, which there was not. Such things as this suppression rarely happen, as the liberty of the Press is nearly complete. I have been surprised that the comic journals have never been interfered with, as they lampoon with such degrading coarseness the Emperor and the Pope. There is certainly much spirit and talent shown by some of them, for they are not all alike; but the inferior ones among them have gone further and fallen lower than the London *Punch* during our war.

A DUEL.

We have had here, within a day or two, a specimen of our old style of political manners, when Slavery kept school at Washington, and law-makers were both law and jaw breakers. The subject of GUALTERIO'S nomination, which has provoked among some a good deal of bad feeling, was the cause. The Deputy ASSANTI, of the party of the Right, and NICOTERA, of the Left, met in the great ante-room, which is called the Hall of the *Two Hundred*, in the Palazzo Vecchio, where some severe words were exchanged, which excited one of the parties to give the other a slap in the face. This brought on a hand to hand fight, in which very naturally, if not properly, the man of the *Sinistra* and the man of the *Destra* struck out with great energy with the right and with the left. They were separated by bystanding brother Deputies, which stopped the quarrel for the moment. But a challenge followed, and yesterday morning a duel was fought with swords just outside of Florence. NICOTERA received a somewhat severe wound in the forehead, but such as can be easily cured. An old wound in the right hand, it is said, hindered NICOTERA from more effectually defending himself.

THE WEATHER.

As to the weather, the Winter has been dull enough. Snow at the beginning, and drizzle, drizzle ever since. The other day we were favored with a spectacle the most beautiful that mortal eyes ever beheld. It seemed like a door suddenly opened through which we might look for a moment into the other world. The sky had for days and nights been canopied with thick clouds, which still hung hopelessly, dropping mildew and wet. But one day, for an hour or two in the afternoon, in the west there was a a streak of sky of gold opal, or pearl, about twelve degrees broad. Without being able to see the sun, for it was still high, there was its full force blazing upon the masses of snow-covered mountains, thirty and fifty miles distant. All the silver in the unexplored caves of the Western Continent, polished and piled in mountain heaps, could not produce the dazzling beauty upon which we feasted. HENRY COLEMAN, were he alive to enjoy such a sight, would have thrown himself on his knees in the street to thank God for that beauty with which he has filled his universe. The great peaks of Carrara, which are at a distance of seventy or eighty miles, had come so near that it seemed as if one might lean his biscuit upon them from the bridge of *Santa Trinita*. This is the only consolation that has come out of the sky—of course materially speaking—this Winter; but we live with the hope of better experiences by and by.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

The best thing we got from Rome is what the Pope said on refusing absolutely to make DARBOY, the Archbishop of Paris, a Cardinal: "DARBOY is red enough already without my making him redder by covering him with a Cardinal's hat and mantle." The words are said to be authentic, which shows that His Holiness is capable of a little pleasantry, and, besides his success in bringing D'AUBREA once more into the right road, has given him courage to try to force the Darboy to take another track. From Rome papal to pagan Pompeii is but a step, and we hear that the explorers have just unearthed a bronze bed, such as in patrician houses those refined ancients slept on. It is said to be better preserved and more beautiful than any now in the great collection at Naples.

ANGELICO.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to 24th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Oyer and Terminer and Civil Calendar.

Nos.		Nos.	
1089—	N. England, Pacific Nat. Bank vs. Landsberg.	1115—	Gentil vs. Choplain.
1091—	Dickinson vs. Hunter.	1119—	Brownell vs. Starkweather.
1093—	Conroy vs. Tugwell, Jr., et al.	1121—	Brenan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1097—	Phelps vs. Robson.	1129—	Warmon vs. Eneas.
1103—	Par. or, Jr., et al. vs. Brett et al.	1131—	Robinson vs. Angelo.
1105—	Warren vs. Crosher et al.	1135—	Gray, Admr., vs. Elias et al.
1109—	Taomas vs. Chapman et al.	1137—	Lobnitzer et al. vs. Lucas.
1111—	Ibbotson et al. vs. Ibbotson.	1139—	Kavanagh et al. vs. Mallory.
1113—	Pickersgill vs. Anthony.	1141—	Eitel vs. Wakeman.
		1143—	N. Y. Mail S. S. Co. vs. Ruger et al.
		145—	Paiverago vs. Young.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1125—	Bostwick vs. Balk & Ellis et al.	1153—	Newton vs. Middleton et al.
1712—	Huebsz vs. Lopez.	1163—	Pepin vs. Lachenmeyer.
1135—	Stebbins vs. Bishop.		
1135—	Carpenter vs. Mott et a.	1164—	Satorius vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
1140—	Bates et al. vs. Perry et al.	1168—	Hyatt vs. Rolland.
		1170—	Field vs. Sutliff et al.
1144—	Patterson vs. Young.	1172—	Baxter et al. vs. Stokes.
1146—	Bedford vs. Young.	1174—	Kiernan vs. Crane.
1148—	Tibbets vs. Hays.	1176—	McClave vs. Weis et al.
1151—	Holland vs. Young.	1180—	Fernald vs. Chesebrough.
1152—	Terry vs. Heron et al.		
1154—	Otard vs. Quinn et al.		

Part III.—Held by Hogeboom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
179—	Monroe vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.	983—	Grund et al. vs. Pendergast et al.
717—	Cohen et al. vs. McGay.	864—	Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Co. vs. Holmes et al.
961—	Levy vs. Reichman, &c.	868—	Tyson et al. vs. Moore et al.
473—	Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al.	885—	Gould vs. Sydon et al.
429—	Hale vs. Holladay.	1054—	Matthews vs. Hobby.
134—	Sharkey vs. Franklin.	174—	Grund et al. vs. Board et al.
982—	Lange vs. Chaliss.	900—	Monahan vs. Spotts et al. Admrs.
876—	Monts vs. Thorson.	416—	Sturgis et al. vs. Roberts.
284—	Webster vs. Rackett et al.	320—	Gunn vs. The Commissioners of Emigration.
140—	Huribart vs. Wright et al.		
767—	Bell, Admx., vs. Spotts et al., Admrs.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.		Nos.	
33—	Pullman vs. the Mayor, &c.	36—	Pennsylvania Coal Co. vs. Poillon et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos		Nos.	
270—	——— vs. ———	103—	Hikins vs. Page et al.
30—	Sackett vs. Havens.	104—	Newburger vs. Same.
96—	Parish vs. Sherman et al.	105—	Fried vs. Roy. Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
97—	Imp. and Trad. Nat. Bank vs. Arnold et al.	106—	Ryerson vs. Stevzelbach.
98—	Hamilton et al. vs. Clinton et al.	107—	Seely vs. Wright et al.
99—	Way. Nat. Bank vs. Halsey et al.	108—	Cost et al. vs. Campbell et al.
100—	Miller vs. Same.	109—	Lyon, Ex'r, &c., vs. Silliman et al.
101—	Stohr vs. Boan.	110—	Ensign vs. Herrick.
102—	Boyce vs. Chester et al.	111—	Mugoli vs. Great West. Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
154—	Harwood et al vs. Mitchell	224—	Same vs. Same.
220—	McGlowan vs. McGlowan.	257—	Peabody vs. Hart et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2647—	Wood vs. DeCamp.	3629—	Allen, &c., vs. Smith.
2585—	Pendril vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.	3538—	Martin, Admr., &c., vs. Dry Dock & East Broadway R. R. Co.
3461—	Ramsley vs. Leland et al.	3525—	Thurston vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
1799—	Lanier vs. Wyman et al.	3567—	Woodbury vs. Adams.
3623—	Hand vs. McNichol.	1725—	Moore vs. Second-st. R. R. Co.
5375—	Graham vs. O'Brien.	3677—	Pelzer vs. DeVau et al.
3561—	Shapter vs. Doherty et al.	3679—	Kammerer vs. Walter.
3653—	Basm et al. vs. Rauth.		

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos		Nos.	
3758—	Coster vs. Peters.	1774—	Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.
3704—	Perry vs. Rosenblatz.	3642—	White et al. vs. Arkush.
3605—	Eagleson vs. Eagleson.	3782—	Adams vs. Blancan et al.
3736—	The Broadway Bank vs. Howard.	3760—	Douse vs. Genin.
2078—	Security Ins. Co. vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.	3348—	Dodge et al. vs. N. Y. and Wash. S. S. Co.
2618—	Sturges vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.	1490—	Baits et al. vs. Gudeman.
3338—	Buhler vs. Goldstein et al.	3832—	Koenig vs. Schwedler
3358—	Parker vs. Godkin et al.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
424—	Seaman vs. The Mayor, &c.	560—	Abrahams vs. The Mayor, &c.
942—	Franklin Mfg. Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.	904—	De Comeau et al. vs. Guild Farm Oil Co.
966—	Campagniac et al. vs. Northrop, &c.	905—	Thompson vs. Burns et al.
886—	Kaiser vs. Kadman.	925—	Kennedy vs. Seigmann et al.
870—	Fiske vs. Thatcher, &c.	979—	Borlane vs. The Mayor, &c.
1858—	Fannin vs. McMullen, &c.	986—	Arnold vs. Badford.
871—	Beakley vs. Woolsey.	991—	Hurich vs. Weonmer.
967—	Bixby vs. Kerr.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos		Nos.	
102—	Donnelly vs. Maxwell.	123—	Darrin vs. Moore
107—	Osburn vs. Smith.	94—	Marshall vs. Galer
114—	Hughes et al. vs. Spratt.	125—	Feldman vs. Nelson
112—	King vs. Parker.	126—	Hafling vs. Sadler.
———	Newcomb vs. Simonson.	127—	Willis vs. Parker.
66—	Fitzpatrick vs. Elias.	128—	Babcock vs. Piffer.
63—	Hendrick vs. Muna.	129—	Scott vs. Freleigh.
117—	Manhattan Sa. Co. vs. Nat. Peat Co.	130—	Goodenough vs. Hall.
118—	Caverly vs. Laird.	131—	Wehle vs. Marburn.
119—	Oark vs. Gillespie.	132—	Johnson vs. Sylvester.
121—	Rosenstein vs. Bachharach.	133—	Gruber vs. Brown.
123—	Leroy vs. Hamblin.	134—	Cancos vs. Corise.
		135—	Dumas vs. Frost.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos		Nos.	
8—	Little vs. Peters	133—	Newton vs. Donovan.
35—	Stewart vs. Taylor.	141—	Sylvester vs. Campbell.
46—	Baker vs. Campbell.	142—	Kirth vs. Rafter.
125—	Levi vs. Campbell.	143—	Dean vs. Beach.

jury to pass upon the alleged cruelty of the prisoner in the act referred to, and the result was a prompt verdict of acquittal.

Thomas Lantz, a young man, was arraigned for assaulting Officer Michael Dwyer, of the Twentieth Precinct, on the night of the 1st of January last. It appears by the testimony that the policeman attempted to arrest one of a large number of drunken and disorderly persons who were passing him, when the prisoner, with others, set upon him and beat him shockingly. The accused produced an overwhelming measure of evidence in support of his plea of mistaken identity on the part of the officer, and the jury therefore acquitted him, and he was discharged.

Daniel Sullivan, a lad 18 years of age, was tried for burglariously entering the gun-shop of Edwin Schaefer, in the basement of the building No. 4 Ackerman-place, on the night of the 20th ult. The only articles taken from the premises by the prisoner were two pistols, of the value of $11, which were subsequently recovered by the owner. The Jury convicted Sullivan, and he was remanded for sentence.

PLEADED GUILTY.

The following named prisoners pleaded guilty of the offences charged against them:

Thos. Johnston, colored, stole $500 worth of clothing from Ludwig Boorman, of No. 410 State-avenue, on the 7th inst. He was sentenced to sput stone at Sing Sing for two years.

Hugo Richter robbed his friend, John Ohlhouse, of $100 in United States notes and $28 worth of clothing, on the 29th of October last. The injured party having recovered the stolen property, relented, and besought the Court to remand judgment. The petition was granted, and Hugo left the room in high glee.

Thos. White and Chas. W. Wilson stole two meerschaum pipes, valued at $85, from a sidewalk showcase belonging to Mr. Kaldenburg, of No. 6 Johnstreet. They were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Two little boys, named, respectively, Augustus Muller and Valentine Dohn, forced an entrance into a provision warehouse at No. 7 Worth-street, early on the morning of the 28th ult., but were alarmed before they had secured much booty, and in attempting to escape were captured by a Police officer. They were remanded for sentence.

Ignatius Fox and Henry Kuhnmann assaulted Henry H. Leyon, of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, on the 29th of June last, and beat him severely. They were remanded until Friday for sentence.

Immediately preceding the adjournment of the Court, District-Attorney Hall announced to the Recorder that he had been waited upon by the attorney for the Fulton Ferry and Bleecker-street Railroad Company, with reference to the fines imposed upon a driver and a conductor of that line who were convicted on Friday last of cruelty to animals, in compelling two horses to draw an overloaded car through Elm-street. The attorney, Mr. Hall said, notified him that the Company intended to take the matter into Supreme Court, general term, on a writ of error, and he desired a week's delay, which the District-Attorney granted.

The Court adjourned until Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BROOKLYN—Feb. 12.

Before Judges Lott, Barnard, Gilbert and Tappan.

A SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

This action was brought by the plaintiff and appellant to recover $20,000 for the negligence of the defendant, a municipal corporation, in not keeping Ninth-street, in the City of Brooklyn, in repair, by reason whereof plaintiff's premises became greatly injured. There are but two questions involved in this case for the consideration of the Court. The first is as to the liability of the defendant to keep the streets of the City of Brooklyn in repair. The second, whether the act of the Legislature of 1862, page 203, sec. 39, exempts the city from liability in consequence of its having neglected the streets.

The case was formerly tried in the City Court, where it was argued at great length for the appellant by Mr. Bernard Hughes, and a verdict given in favor of Mr. Gray. But the verdict was afterward set aside at General Term for reasons and upon grounds which it cannot be considered did not affect it as now presented to the Court. In last trial Mr. Bernard Hughes argued that it was the duty of the city to repair their streets and pavements. He said the plaintiff's complaint was an action against the city for non-repair, and the act of 1862 did not exempt the city from liability for anything which may happen in consequence of non-repair; therefore, the negligence of the city in not keeping the streets in proper order, which carelessness resulted in the injury to his client's property, laid the city open to the action for $20,000. Counsel argued also at considerable length that the act of 62 did not exempt the city from liability for not keeping the streets in proper repair, and that it was not within the province of the Legislature to annul contracts or take away vested rights. The case for the city was argued at length by Mr. Alexander McCue, who submitted the following points:

The statute (Laws 1862, p. 203, sec. 39) expressly exempts the defendant from the liability sought to be fastened on it in this case; and there can be no reasonable doubt of the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass the law.

1. The power of the Legislature is supreme and unlimited over all subjects of legislation, except where it is limited or restrained by the Constitution.

2. The liability in question, whether derived from contract or otherwise, is a common law liability, and the whole body of the common law, by the Constitution, is expressly made subject to alteration by the Legislature.

3. However, if there was any contract which inured to the benefit of the plaintiff, it was subject to the reserved power of amendment, &c., contained in the Charter, and especially to a similar power reserved by the Constitution itself, and is not therefore protected by art. 1, sec. 10, sub. 1, of the United States Constitution.

4. The last clause of sec. 3, art. 8, of our Constitution, merely clothes all corporations with capacity to sue and be sued, but has no relation to the power of the Legislature over the law, which shall determine the suit when brought.

The Court took the papers and reserved decision.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Feb. 12.

Before Judge Thompson.

ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Kettschan vs. *Wicks.*—This action was resumed. It was brought to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been inflicted by defendant on plaintiff. Counsel on both sides having summed up, and the Judge charged, the jury retired, and, after a short absence, returned into court with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $125.

ALLEGED CARELESSNESS OF A RAILWAY COMPANY.

Charles G. Birth vs. *The Coney Island Railroad Company.*—This action was brought to recover $250. On the 21st of August last a horse, attached to which was a wagon containing candies, other goods and chattels, the property of the plaintiff, and in charge of his servant, was standing in Smith-street. At the same time a car, the property of defendants, running along Smith-street, suddenly dashed against the horse and wagon, owned by plaintiff, breaking the wagon, injuring the horse, and destroying the goods. Plaintiff claimed that the horse and wagon were as near the curbstone as they could possibly be; that if they were on the track it was the duty of the owner of the railway car to stop, or give the necessary notice of approach; and to avoid doing so the injuries which happened were therefore the result of carelessness of the Company's servant. The defence set up was that the injuries complained of were caused by the negligence and carelessness of the driver of the wagon, who was absent at the time of collision, and that when the car was nearing the wagon the horse attached to the latter backed, so that the plaintiff was really at fault, and the accident that followed, for which $250 was claimed, was evidently the result of accident or negligence on the part of Birth's employe. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $125.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—Feb. 12.

Before Judge Troy, Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

GRAND LARCENY.

William Hill, a negro, was indicted for having stolen several articles of wearing apparel, the property of William Evans. The complaining witness, who is also a negro, lived at No. 137 Fleet-street, and on the first of October last left for Boston, leaving his trunk behind him at his residence. Hill lodged in the same house. For convenience sake the trunk was put into Hill's room, but on Evans returning from Boston, on the 11th of January, he found that his box had been broken open by some means, and there were stolen from it an overcoat, a frock coat, four waistcoats, two pairs of pants, &c., in all valued over $60. Several parties, residents of the house, deposed that they had seen over $25 worth of the stolen property on the person of the prisoner. The case having concluded, the jury retired, but failed to agree. They, however, sent a note to the Judge, asking "Will a verdict of petty larceny be accepted?" His honor called them into court and read the note, said the evidence was clear, and they should find a verdict according to that evidence. No feeling of commiseration for the prisoner, or otherwise, should enter their minds. They had heard the testimony of the witnesses and the verdict should be given according to their consciences. The jury again retired, and, after a short absence, returned into court with a verdict of guilty of larceny. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of $100.

BURGLARY AND LARCENY.

Anne Livingston was indicted for having on the 26th of January last broken into the house of John Deanne and stolen therefrom some articles of clothing. Deanne resides in Bergen-street, near Utica-avenue, and on the night of the 24th ult. his premises were entered in some way by the prisoner, who took from the house the property of Edgar Smith, and the prosecuting witness. On leaving the premises she was observed by a man, who considered her movements as suspicious. He went toward her, and saw that she dropped some clothing identified as the stolen property. The kitchen window was found to have been broken, but not sufficiently large for a person to effect an entrance. The jury found the prisoner guilty of burglary in the second degree, and she was sentenced to five years and six months' imprisonment. In answer to a few interrogatories from the Judge, Mrs. Livingston did not deny that she had already been in jail three or four times, and after sentence, on being taken to the dock, she gave a parting benediction by cursing the chief witness who had sworn against her.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Patrick Farrell, Water-street, was indicted for having kept a disorderly house about the first of January last. Officer Brown deposed that he found several drunken men and unfortunate women in the house on one occasion. He arrested five of the inmates and Farrell. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

ASSAULT.

Michael Lane was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery. Plaintiff withdrew the case on the payment of $10 costs.

STEALING A HORSE.

James Mitchell, negro, was charged with having, on the 24th September last, stolen a horse worth $200, the property of James Smith. The evidence given was to the effect that Smith sent his horse and wagon out in charge of a man named Priestly, who failed to come back with them. Priestly was arrested in Williamsburg, and information received from him led to the recovery of the horse, which was found at Crow Hill, in the possession of Mr. Anderson, who had purchased it from the prisoner for $50, of which he paid $18. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 12, 1868.

$35,000	U.S. 6s. '81, O.	112	
13,000	do	112⅝	
3,000	U. S. 6s.—20s. R.	42	
	do	108	
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20, C., '62	111⅞	
5,000	do	111⅞	
113,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	109	
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	107⅞	
25,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	105	
500	do. Small	108	
8,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	101⅞	
1,000	Tr. Not. 7 3-10s. 2d series	107⅝	
75,000	do. 3d series	107⅞	
25,000	do. 3d series	107⅝	
2,000	N. Y. State Bounty Loan R.	108	
1,000	1 enn. St. 6s. ex-c.	64⅜	
5,000	1 enn. 6s. new	63⅜	
30,000	do	63	
2,000	do. 2d call	63⅛	
8,000	Virginia 6s. 1-c	61	
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	81	
5,000	do	80⅞	
500	do	81⅜	
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	105	
6,000	Erie 1st M	104⅜	
5,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s	110	
10,000	Chic. & N. W. S. F. Bds.	95	
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	91	
15,000	Tol. & W. 2d	79	
15,000	do	79⅛	
10,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	76	
12,000	do	76⅜	
5,000	do	76⅝	
5,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	95	
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101⅜	
1,000	C. & M. 1st M.	92	
4,000	C. & M. 1st Sink.	92	
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	99	
5,000	Mor. & Ex. 2d	84	
5,000	C. & N. W. Cons'd Con. Bds.	87	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	87½	
50	Ex. of Com'ce	117	
40	St. Nicholas B'k	104	
65	Fourth National	104	
10	Ninth National	103½	
50	Phœnix Bank	105½	
100	Canton Co.	61¾	
300	do	61¾	
100	do	61¾	
100	do	61¾	
100	do	61¾	
200	do	61¾	
400	N. Y. Guano	12	
100	do	12	
100	do	12⅛	
100	do	13	

SECOND BOARD.

$102,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C	112⅛	
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20, R., '62	107⅞	
15,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20 C., '64	109	
5,000	U. S. 6s. R., '67, New Issue	108	
70,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	108	
3,000	do	109	
5,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	105	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s...ex-c	64⅜	
10,000	Tenn. 6s. new	64	
2,000	do	64	
4,000	Ga. St. 6s	68	
6,000	Missouri 6s	104½	
6,000	Pacific R. R. Sp. 6s	103	
10,000	Grt. W. 2d M.	76⅜	
200	do	76⅜	
500	Cum. Coal Pf.	37	
50	Quicksilver	34	
200	Pacific Mail	110⅝	
150	do	110⅜	
50	Atlantic Mail	97	
200	do	97⅛	
20	Am. Ex. Co	71½	
20	do	72	
60	do	73	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20	Amer. Ex.	70	
20	do	70¼	
300	Adams Ex. Co	78⅛	
400	Mer. Un. Ex.	35⅛	
400	Canton Co.	61⅝	
800	do	61¾	
100	do	61¾	
100	do	61¾	
100	do	61¾	
200	do	61¾	
400	At. Mail	97	
100	N. Y. C. R. R. ex-d	132⅜	
100	do	132⅜	
200	Reading R.	84⅜	
150	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67¼	
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅞	
100	Am. Coal	83	
100	Pacific Mail	109¾	
42	do	109	
50	do	110	
200	Atlantic Mail	96⅝	
100	do	96¾	
12	West. U. Tel.	35⅝	
18	Del. & Hud Can.	149	
200	Adams Ex. Co.	74½	
10	Amer. Ex.	70¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	123¾	
30	do	132	
950	Erie R.	75½	
100	do...2d call	75⅞	
100	Erie Pref.	81¾	
100	do	81¾	
50	do...2d call	81¾	
27	N. Y. & N. H.	140	
100	Bost. H. & E.	18½	
100	do...2d call	16	
2,000	Reading R.	94⅜	
30	do	95	
500	do...s30	94½	
500	Harlem R.	130	
200	do	129½	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	98½	
300	do	98¾	
100	Ill. Cen.	138⅜	
100	Chic. & N. W.	61¾	
300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75⅞	
600	do	75⅞	
500	do...b10	75⅞	
100	do...s10	75⅝	
200	do...b30	75⅝	
600	do...2d call	98¾	
100	M. & St. P. R.	50	
100	do	49⅞	
300	do...2d call	50	
500	do...s60	50	
500	Mil. & St. P. Pf...s60	67	
500	do	67¼	
100	N. J. Cen. R.	116	
75	do	115⅜	
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅜	
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	78⅞	
100	do	78⅝	
200	do	79	
100	do...b30	50⅛	
100	Pacific Mail	110⅝	
100	do	110⅜	
200	do...b3	110⅜	
200	Atlantic Mail	96⅞	
100	do	96⅝	
100	do...c	96⅝	
200	West. U. Tel.	35⅝	
200	do	36⅜	
8,000	Erie R.	75⅜	
200	do...b3	75⅜	
300	do...s3	75⅜	
100	Hudson R.	149	
100	Chi. & Alton	135⅞	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

400	Mer. U. Ex.	35⅜	
400	Canton Co.	61⅝	
200	do	61⅞	
300	do	61⅞	
200	do...b10	61⅞	
100	do...b30	61⅞	
100	do...b10	61⅞	
200	do...b10	61⅞	
100	Pacific Mail	110⅝	
100	do	110⅜	
200	do...b3	110⅜	
100	Atlantic Mail	97¼	
200	do	97¼	
100	Adams Ex.	75⅛	
200	N. Y. Cent...s-d	132⅜	
200	Erie pref. No...s3	75⅛	
100	Erie Pf.	80⅝	
200	Harlem R.	130	
400	Reading R.	94⅝	
100	do	94⅜	
200	do...s10	94⅛	
100	P., F. W. & Ch.	101⅝	
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	93⅞	
300	Ohio & Miss. R.	33⅜	
1500	do	33	
800	Clev. & Pitts R.	96⅜	
200	do	96¼	
200	do	96¼	
200	do...b3	96¼	
200	do...s5	96¼	
200	Clev. & Toledo	111¼	
100	Un. c., R. I. & P.	99	
100	do	99	
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	123⅝	
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75¼	
200	do	75¼	

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell off this forenoon to 141¾@141¾ ₱ cent., as against 142@141¾ late on Tuesday. There was a brief subsequent reaction to 141¾@141¾ ₱ cent., followed by further sales at 141¾@141¾ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold continues easy, and this fact, with the decline in price since Monday, caused a larger business in Foreign Bills for the Cunarder to-day and the Bremen and Southampton steamer to-morrow. The rates on London, however, continue 109¾@109¾ for standard 60-days, and 110@110¼ for short sight. The Cable news is again highly favorable for Cotton and firm for United States 5-20s. Private telegrams this afternoon quote 9d. for Gulf Middlings in the Liverpool market. The Money market to-day was very quiet at the easy rates to the Brokers heretofore quoted. The dealers in the Public Funds are paying 4@5 ₱ cent. on call and 5 ₱ cent. at 30 days. The other Stock Exchange Brokers pay 5@6 ₱ cent. on Railway and other active collateral. Merchant Paper of prime credit is quoted 6@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

The Public Funds were active on most of the Gold-bearing Stocks, and especially so for the Coupon 5-20s of 1864 and the long 6 ₱ cents. of 1881. The '64s have advanced to 109¾ sales this afternoon, and are still ¼@1 ₱ cent. below the May and November '65s, and 2¼@2¾ below the Coupon '62s. The cheapest of the May and November Stocks, however, are the registered 5-20s of 1862, which are selling at 108@108¾, because of a momentary extra supply which some of the Country National Banks have withdrawn from (or exchanged for,) their Securities at Washington. With two months more Gold-Interest accumulated they are selling at the same price as the new 5-20s of 1867, January and July. The latter were in demand this afternoon at 108 ₱ cent., while the 7.30 ₱ cents are quiet at 107¾ ₱ cent.

The other Stock Exchange dealings were again active and generally firm in the Railways. The usual daily fluctuations in Erie Stock were experienced from hour to hour, ranging to-day between 75¼@75¾ ₱ cent., the sales at the late Boards being about 75¼@¾ ₱ cent. New-York Central was steadily sustained. Chicago and Rock Island fluctuated between 98¼@99¾ ₱ cent. Reading, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne were a fraction lower than yesterday. The Northwest Stocks steady and Michigan Southern again strong. In the Railway Bonds the demand continues on the increase, and advanced prices are paid because of the moderate amounts offered.

The Second Mortgages of the Great Western of Illinois (now part of the Toledo and Wabash line) have gone up from 70 to 76¾ in a few days, and the Toledo and Wabash seconds have advanced to 79¾. For State Bonds there was a good demand for Tennessees at 60@60½ ₱ cent.; Missouris, ½ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. Among the Miscellaneous Stocks Pacific Mail advanced to 110¼@¾, and the Express Stocks were generally better, and Canton Land Company advanced to 61¾ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Railway market was strong for New-York Central, and generally firm.

	Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	105	105
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108	108
U. S. Central	132⅜	133¼
Erie	75⅞	76⅜
Hudson	149	149⅜
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	103	104½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	94	94¾
Erie 7s, 1st ind., 1880	94	94
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	92	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1885	103	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	103	103
Mich. Cn. 1st M. 8 sec., '82	111¾	112
Chi. & Q. 8 s. c. 1st M.	109¾	110
Mich. Sou. 7 ₱ c. 3d M.	87	87
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	86	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	95¾	96
Ill. Cen. 8 ₱ c., 1870	115¾	115¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	61	61
Chi. & N. W. S. Funds	87	87
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	88	88
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	85¾	86
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Extens'n.	85	85
Han. & St. Joseph. 1st M.	96	96
Lack. & West'n. bds.	95	96
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97½	97½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	87½	87½
Missouri	105	104¾
Northwest	61	61
N. West Pref.	75¾	75¾
Rock Island	98¼	99¼
Fort Wayne	101¾	101¾
W. U. Telegraph	36¼	36¼
M'chants' Union 3s	34⅝	34⅝
St. Paul Pref.	67¼	68¾
St. Paul Com.	50	51
Pacific Mail	109¾	110¼
American Gold	142	141¾
Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1868	140	Oregon W. L. '81	104¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1868	141	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	108½
6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	111¾	6 ₱ cent., coup., 1871	120
5-20 5 & 1,000, 1881	111¾	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	113¾
5-20 5 & 1,000, 1864	108	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111¾	End. con., 1874	110
5-20 5 & 1,000, 1865	109¾	10-40 reg	103¾
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107¾	10-40 coup., small, 1874	108
5-20 reg., 1865, n. is	107¾	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅞
5-20 coup., 1867	107¾	7 3-10 2d series	107¾
		7 3-10 3d series	107¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal ₱ c., 1870	109¾	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	93
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	108	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	93
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	108	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1883	93
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	102	Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. L.	100
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	102	Tennessee 6's c. ex-c.	64¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	102	Tennessee new bds.	60
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	102	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	45¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	102	Virginia 6s., n. b.	44¾
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	101¾	Georgia 6s	87¼
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	95¾	Georgia 7s, new bonds	86¾
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99¼	North Carolina 6s	65
Illinois res., 1869	99¼	North Carolina 6s, ex-c.	51¼
Ill. 6s, con., '79 aft. 1860	99¼	North Car. 6s, n. b.	50¾
Ill. 6s, con., '79 aft. 1862	99¼	Missouri 6s	104¾
Illinois 6s, 79 aft. 1865	99¼	Mis. H. & St. Jo. 8s	85
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99¼	Mis. & Pac. R. 1st	104¾
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99¼	California 7s	13
Illinois 6s, con. 1879	99¼	Connecticut 6s	99¾
Illinois War Loan	99¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants	113¾	Metropolitan	130
Mechanics'	118	People's	130
Phœnix	105	Shoe and Leather	110
Tradesmen's	158	Continental	101¾
National	108	Marine	140
State of New-York	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	114
Commerce	117	Park	144¾
Ocean	102¾	Manuf'k Merchants	103
American Exchange	116	Fourth National	103¾
Bank of the Repub.	112	Ninth National	103
Bank of North Am'a	104		
Hanover	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & W. 1st Mort	80¾
N. Y. Cen. R. R.	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	80¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101¾	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	75
N. Y. Cen. 7's, con. 1876	103¾	Tol. & W. & Wab'h R.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	120	Gr. Western 1st M. '68	100
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104¾	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	87
Erie 2s, 2d ind., 1879	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76¾
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	94	Mad. R. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	94	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	92	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94⅞
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1885	103	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. Cn. 1st M. 8 sec. '82	111¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97¾
Chi. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	109¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Mich. Sou. 7 ₱ c. 3d M.	87	Chic. & Alton S. F.	99
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	86	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	101
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	95¾	Chi. & Alton 2d M.	94
Ill. Cen. 8 ₱ c., 1870	115¾	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	66
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Ohio & Miss. 2d M.	33
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	61	Terminus & R. R. bonds	80
Chi. & N. W. S. Funds	87	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89¾
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	85¾	Terminus & R. R. bonds	80
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Extens'n.	85	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86½
Han. & St. Joseph. 1st M.	96	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	78¾
Lack. & West'n. bds.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97½	Bos., H. & Erie, 1st M.	67¾
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	87½		

The Expenditures of the Government for the next Fiscal Year—July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869—are thus indicated by the House Committee of Appropriations:

War	$33,082,069	Interest	$130,000,000
Navy	18,096,645	Executive	17,119,478
Pensions	30,030,000	Post-office	4 650,0 0
Indians	3,000,000	Diplomatic	1,261,436
West Point	323,000	Miscellaneous	14,000,000
Total current			$233,082,069
Add Bounty balances, act 1866			25,000,000
Grand total, fiscal year 1869			$275,912,05

The following is the *Globe* text of the explanations of Mr. BLAINE, a member of the Committee, on moving the War Appropriation bill:

MR. BLAINE—In submitting the Army Appropriation bill at this time, Mr. Speaker, for reference to the Committee of the Whole, I desire to call the attention of the House to the small amount comprised in it, only $33,082,093. This is deemed by the Secretary of War and by Gen. GRANT sufficient for all the expenses of the military establishment so far as they can be foreseen or foretold at this time. Nothing but the outbreak of hostilities in some quarter can increase the amount now appropriated. The adjustments of our Indian troubles, which produced the necessity of extra expenditure the past year, leaves no room for any apprehension of deficiences to be met by future appropriation. Gen. GRANT's estimates for mili ary expenditures have been made with the greatest exactness and with a degree of economy wholly unknown in the army on its peace establishment preceding the war. I find, by the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, which I hold in my hand, that the total expenses of the army for the four years of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration were $86,307,575 55, making an average of well nigh $22,000,000 a year in gold. The army at that time was composed of 60 regiments, and each regiment cost considerably over $1,000,000 per annum in gold. The army is at present composed of 60 regiments, and the anal appropriations required by Gen. GRANT are but $33,000,000 a year in paper money, making little more than half a million dollars to each regiment. In other words, the army, under the peace establishment immediately preceding the war, cost per regiment more than double in gold what the army now costs per regiment in paper under the peace establishment as administered by Gen. GRANT. With the gradual reduction of the army, as proposed in this bill, it is easy to see that in the course of a year or two our military expenses will be less ned to such a degree as no longer to be felt as a burden to the tax-payer. This much in regard to the army. The work of the Committee on Appropriations is so far advanced and made up that I am able to present in this connection a brief recapitulation, showing what our total expenses will be for the ensuing fiscal year. For the navy we have reported $18,096,045—an ample sum if the House shall sustain my friend from Illinois, (Mr. WASHBURNE,) in making the valuable retrenchments and reforms which he has incorporated in this bill. The total expenses for the four years of Mr. BUCHANAN's administration were $52,645,998 89, showing an average of more than $18,000,000 per annum in gold. With a very much larger navy, and with the disadvantage of paper money and high prices, our appropriations for this year are but a trifle over $18,000,000 for the entire service. * * * * These several items, in addition to the Army and Navy Appropriations, whose amounts I have already given, show a grand aggregate of $90,912,047 32, constituting what are known as the "ordinary expenses" of Government. This aggregate does not present any very large increase over the expenditures of a similar kind preceding the war. I find by reference to official documents that during the first year of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration the "ordinary expenses," under precisely the same headings which I have included above, exceeded $70,000,000 in gold. And I submit that $70,000,000 in gold in 1857–58 was a much larger amount, relatively considered, than $90,000,000 in paper in 1868–69. And it must be borne in mind that with these $90,000,000 in paper we are maintaining a much larger Army and Navy than were supported ten years ago. Our extraordinary expenditures are those which result directly from the war. We shall appropriate $30,330,000 for pensions, and I presume no one will propose to withhold or reduce this amount a single dollar. We shall likewise be called upon to appropriate $25,000,000 in carrying into effect the bounty laws of 1866-67; and this will not be objected to by any one who remembers that it goes to the men who risked their lives and maimed their bodies in the service of our common country. We shall also expend $130,000,000 in paying off the interest on our public debt; and th's item can only be reduced by repudiating the obligations which were solemnly incurred in the name of the nation and for the preservation of the nation's life. Adding these three large items of pensions, bounties and interest to the "ordinary expenditures" which I have already cited, and we find the grand total of expenditure for the year 1868-9 will amount to $275,912,047 32. The item of $25,000,000 for bounties is, of course, temporary, and not to be counted among our regular expenditures. Deducting it from the sum total just named for the fiscal year 1868–9, and the amount would be a trifle over $250,000,000. With the bounty paid and our army and navy reduced as we propose to reduce them, our total annual expenditure in future years will not exceed two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and thirty million dollars; and I have no doubt the Committee of Ways and Means will be able to show us that this amount can be raised without any oppressive burden upon the industry and enterprise of the country, and with a vast reduction in our present system of internal taxes.

MR. WASHBURNE of Illinois, another member of the Committee, on moving the Executive Appropriation bill, presented the following table of particulars:

Department, &c.	June 30, 1868.	June 30, 1869.
Legislative	$2,407,725	$2,262,924
Public printing	1,65 ,716	1,271,721
Library of Congress	40,300	40,990
Court of Claims	1,042,300	339,800
Executive	50,300	50,922
State Department	166,700	189,700
Treasury	3,291,819	2,830 146
Internal Revenue	6,000,000	6 000,000
Department of Interior	662,260	720 220
Surveyor-General and clerks	95,800	71,500
War Department	1,275,120	581,280
Navy Department	214,762	157,898

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LECTURE by HENRY WARD BEECHER, in aid of the Masonic School and Asylum Fund.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
"OURS." Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. W. H. Pope, Mr. T. J. Ward, Miss Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe, and Miss Timony.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA SUPPLICE D'UNE FEMME and LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE. Characters by the French Dramatic Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. F. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
LA TRAVIATA. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Signor Brignoli, Signor Orlandini, Signor Coletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE IRISH HAYMAKER, RAG PICKER OF PARIS, ARAB TROUPE, &c. Mr. E. Eddy in two pieces.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
RED RIDING HOOD, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 200,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE HIDDEN HAND. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, SCOTT AND DICKENS, by Mr. James E. Murdoch.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT by MR. GEORGE S. WEEKS, assisted by Miss Lizzie Allen, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss C. V. Hutchings, J. R. Thomas, Henry Browne, G. W. Colby and Alf. Burnett.

NATIONAL HALL,
Harlem.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT of the Harlem, Yorkville and Westchester Conservatory.

AVERY'S ART GALLERY.
No. 82 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

NO. 51 WEST TENTH-ST.
PAGE'S HISTORICAL PAINTING OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT ENTERING MOBILE BAY.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British Press, we are informed by a cable dispatch, comments favorably upon the views expressed by the United States Congress in regard to the questions of allegiance and citizenship.

The latest advices from Abyssinia set forth the advance of the British forces, and announce that several skirmishes (concerning which no particulars are given) have already occurred between the English and King THEODORE's troops.

La France insists that BISMARCK has asked permission to resign the Prussian Premiership.

The Prussian official press disapproves of the friendly disposition displayed by Austria toward the exiled Princes of Hanover.

M. FELIX BELLY, the French Ambassador of Central America, has been heavily fined by a French Court of Justice for publishing a slanderous article against the Nicaraguan Government.

The steamship *St. Laurent*, from Havre Jan. 30, and Brest Feb. 1, arrived at this port yesterday with two two days' later advices than were at hand by the *City of Paris*. We are indebted to the courtesy of Capt. BOCANDE for late files of Paris newspapers.

CONGRESS.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill in the Senate, yesterday, providing for the restoration of Alabama to the Union. It sets forth that the people of that State have, through their lawful convention, established a constitutional form of government, which has been ratified by a majority of the qualified persons who voted on the question, and that the State is consequently entitled to representation in Congress; it provides for the admission of Senators and Representatives on their taking the oath of office. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the resolution calling for an inquiry into the forcible ejectment of an employe of the Senate from the cars of the Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad. Considerable debate ensued, during which Mr. CONNESS called attention to the outrages committed upon American citizens by Great Britain, and censured the Committee on Foreign Affairs for not reporting upon the matter as directed. He was assured that the Committee was considering the resolution regarding the rights of American citizens and would report in a satisfactory manner in a few days. The resolution of inquiry was then agreed to. After a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing for the surrender of criminals, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It enacts that no person who may have been found guilty of murder, piracy, arson, robbery or forgery shall be allowed to enter or remain in this country, and authorizes the President to surrender all such criminals upon proper application. A discussion arose upon the bill regarding the rights of American citizens abroad. The amendments offered were ordered printed, and the subject was postponed until to-day. In Committee of the Whole the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was resumed. Considerable discussion ensued upon an amendment providing for an appropriation for the Department of Education; but, without disposing of it, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury is about to sell quite an amount of gold now on hand, to meet the liabilities of the Government. The precise amount to be sold is not named. Ten millions can be spared, and a sufficiency be left to meet the interest on the Government securities, which fall due March 1.

Gen. MEADE has ordered elections in the counties in Alabama where elections could not be held last week, owing to the storm.

The Mayor of Halifax has telegraphed to the citizens of Toronto, thanking them for their subscriptions in behalf of the distressed fishermen, and assuring them that no further assistance would be necessary.

In the State Legislature yesterday, on joint ballot, MATHEW T. BRENNAN was elected Police Commissioner for the Metropolitan District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of JOHN G. BERGEN.

The Lincon Association of Jersey City gave their first annual banquet in honor of the birthday of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, at Taylor's Hotel, last evening. Letters from Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Hon. HENRY WILSON, Hon. E. M. STANTON, Gen. LOGAN, Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, and others, were read, and in response to sentiments, speeches were made by Z. K. PANGBORN, D. S. GREGORY, Col. COYNE, Capt. JOHN L. WORDEN and Hon. E. D. WAKEMAN.

The trial of RICHARD CASEY for murdering WM. CORNELL at the corner of the Bowery and Bayard street, on the 4th ult., was to have been held yesterday at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but owing to the absence of a material witness, an adjournment till Monday next was ordered.

The examination of JOHN SMITH, WM. COOPER and others, for counterfeiting United States coins and fractional currency, at No. 68 Centre-street, was had yesterday before Commissioner OSBORN, but nothing new was elicited.

Yesterday morning Coroner ROLLINS resumed the inquest on the body of ALBERT GARAGNON, the German who committed suicide Tuesday, in West Thirteenth-street, by cutting his throat with a razor, after failing in an attempt to shoot a young woman named SOPHIE WOELT, who had refused his offer of marriage. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Special Agent CORNWALL, acting under the orders of Collector SMOOK, of the Thirty-second District, yesterday afternoon seized the steamship *Manhattan*, of the New-York and Charleston Steamship Company, for violation of the Revenue laws in delivering cotton, the taxes upon which had not been paid, to private hands instead of to the Collector of the District.

The Superintendent of Buildings in this City having presented before the Supreme Court, in accordance with the law, the names of various owners of tenement-houses who have neglected to provide the necessary fire-escapes for their buildings, Judge BARNARD has directed him to cause the work to be done, making the cost a lien upon the premises in each case.

Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, has decided to transfer the suit of HATCH vs. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company to the United States Circuit. In the case of FISK & BELDEN vs. the same Company, the motion to transfer is denied.

A verdict of $500 was obtained yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part III., held by Judge HOGEBOOM, by CHARLES E. VAN HOUTEN vs. RANSOM J. ROBINSON. It seems that in June, 1866, the defendant charged plaintiff with having stolen $50, and caused his arrest. For the alleged slander the action was brought.

A decree of divorce was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday in the action entitled HARRIET HAZLETON vs. EDMUND HAZLETON.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday eleven prisoners were arraigned for trial, of whom there were acquitted, 2; discharged under suspension of sentence, 1; remanded, 5; and sentenced to State Prison, 3. The Court adjourned until Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Cotton was less active yesterday, and lower at the close. Breadstuffs and Provisions were in fair demand and generally buoyant in price. Groceries and Petroleum were in moderate request. The freight market was rather dull, but very firm.

Opening the Door.

Alabama has not ratified the proposed Constitution, and should therefore be forthwith restored to the Union! So runs Radical logic, and so provides the bill yesterday introduced by Mr. SHERMAN.

The process of reconstruction as prescribed by the law does not admit of double or doubtful construction. It is clear, minute, specific. As originally passed, the act, after providing for the framing of new constitutions, required that they be severally "ratified by a majority of *the persons voting* on the question of ratification." But by a supplemental act, passed twenty-one days later, the approving votes of a majority of the registered electors were made essential to ratification. The change was rendered more emphatic by the further stipulation that Congress, before finally approving the Constitution, "shall be satisfied that such Constitution *meets the approval of a majority of all the qualified electors.*" Other formalities are also made conditions of Congressional acceptance, such as the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of the Legislature elected under the new Constitution, and the incorporation of the Amendment as a part of the Constitution of the United States. Then, and not until then, Congress is authorized to declare a State entitled to Federal representation, and to admit duly qualified Senators and Representatives.

All these conditions are summarily swept away, so far as Alabama is concerned, by the measure now before the Senate. It affirms that the people of that State have "in strict compliance with the fifth section of the act of March 2, 1867," "formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States;" that said Constitution has been ratified by a majority of the persons voting; and for these reasons it enacts that the State "is entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law." Now, as a question of fact, what does Congress know concerning the Constitution which it thus declares to be in conformity with the national Constitution? The law enjoins upon Congress the duty of instituting an investigation into this point. It is not pretended, however, that any inquiry of this nature has been conducted. The Senate knows no more of the Alabama Constitution than it has learned from the newspapers; yet Mr. SHERMAN proposes that without formal scrutiny, without considering the proscriptive oath by which the Constitution disfranchises the majority of white citizens, without any other basis than that which is afforded by the non-ratified action of a Convention which excited even Gen. POPE's contempt, the Senate shall approve the Constitution and declare it ratified. The Constitutional Amendment he deliberately abandons, and he restores the State to its full privileges in the Union on no other ground than its compliance with certain requirements which Congress, in preparing a reconstruction policy, regarded as a small part of the necessary preliminaries. If this bill becomes a law, therefore, Alabama will be practically excepted from the operation of the Reconstruction acts, and a Constitution which has been lawfully rejected will be invested with the character of an organic law.

We shall await with some curiosity Mr. SHERMAN's argument in support of this extraordinary measure. Meanwhile we catch glimpses of the special pleading in its favor to which two or three Radical journalists are treating their readers. Mr. FORNEY, writing as "Occasional," has indeed discovered "legal reasons" for immediate admission, which reasons he prefaces with the original and profound remark that "the only object of submitting the Constitution to the people was to ascertain whether or not it is satisfactory to them." Of reasons, properly so called, Mr. FORNEY gives two: First, that inasmuch as the "vote of one man more than one-fourth of the registered voters" is the possible minimum test of ratification, and inasmuch as "the test actually had in Alabama exceeds this," "it is quite competent for Congress to say that the Reconstruction laws have been substantially complied with;" second, that "it was a fraud upon these laws for their opponents to combine to stay away." Of course, it is "quite competent" for Congress to say or do anything, and nothing that it says or does will excite much surprise. But having laid down the law, it should abide by its operation. If its working has been contrary to expectation, the proper course of proceeding is to amend the law and to refer the subject back to the people of Alabama for a second voting under the law as amended. To prescribe one thing and to accept another—to dictate one set of rules and to declare satisfaction with a result which according to rule can be regarded only as defeat—is not honorable or even honest. As to Mr. FORNEY's second reason, imputing fraud to the opponents of the law simply because they abstained from voting, it is absurd. That is fraud in this connection which the law so designates, and absence from the polls does not come within the category. In staying away, the opposition exercised a right conferred upon them by the law; and surely this is not an offence which justifies the deliberate breach of faith now contemplated.

Mr. GREELEY aims at the same result, but without resorting to special pleading in its defence. He is tired of watching the slow process of reconstruction as hitherto managed by Congress, and demands its completion in some way. Here is the way Mr. GREELEY likes best and his reason for it:

> "Taking all things into consideration, there is but one duty. We are weary of the sword. It is the manifest will of the loyal people of Alabama to return to the Union. Congress must recognize this will as a legitimate expression of the popular voice. If we postpone the admission now, we invite chaos and remand the South to other years of trouble and danger; we continue military occupation; we deter the Union men from the blessings of self-government, to gratify the spleen of the rebels. Congress might have made the law sufficient. It failed because it desired to be generous. Its generosity has been answered by terrorism, and persecution, and fraud. It is plainly the duty of Congress to welcome the members elect to Washington, and at once to admit Alabama to the Union. If there are ten loyal men in Alabama who desire to return to the Union, Congress should recognize them, and them only, as the representatives of the State. If the rebels persist in their enmity, the work must be done without them. Let us have no trifling with these implacable enemies of freedom and justice. Alabama stands at the door. Let her come in."

This argument, if it amounts to anything, points to the admission of all the Southern States, without reference to the provisions of the Reconstruction acts. It applies as forcibly to Georgia as to Alabama, and to eight other States as clearly as to either. Alabama does not knock more loudly at the door than the rest. The presumption is the other way, since the great majority of her people have emphatically refused to knock at all. If, however, the knocking of "the loyal people" is alone that which Congress ought to heed, and if "ten loyal people" make noise enough to entitle them to recognition, then it is manifest that Mr. SHERMAN's bill should apply to ten States instead of being confined to one. If of Alabama it is said "let her come in," notwithstanding her failure to comply with the terms of the Reconstruction acts, the same welcome should be forthwith extended to the whole South. Any plea now urged in behalf of Alabama applies with equal if not greater cogency in behalf of the other States.

We are as "weary of the sword" as the *Tribune* is, and as anxious for the earliest possible restoration of the South to the Union. But we are also disgusted with the feebleness and hypocrisy of the Congressional course, and the false pretences which are employed in its vindication. If the door is to be opened for Alabama, let it be opened for all; and if opened for one or all, let it be done honestly, without falsehood or disguise. If Congress has discovered that its plan is a failure and that its legislation will not work, let an act be passed repealing the whole thing, and saying in general terms how and on what conditions the ten States may come in. We may differ in opinion as to the conditions, but if presented thus, they will at least have the merit of being straightforward and equable in their operation. Any procedure short of this—any attempt to hide the defeat in Alabama by a special enactment providing for its admission, while upholding intact the Reconstruction acts in their relation to the other States—will be at once a fraud and a farce.

New-York and the Presidential Election.

Some of our exchanges are indulging in a good many vague speculations about a third party movement in this State, and it is stated that a convention is soon to be called by which Gen. GRANT will be nominated for President and Gov. FENTON's nomination for Vice-President will be repudiated on behalf of the Republicans of this State; and the names of quite a number of "Conservative Republicans" are given, as concerned in the movement.

This may all be true, but we don't believe a word of it. A great many things may happen in such a city as this without coming to our knowledge, and this may be one of them. But we certainly have heard nothing of any such movement except in letters from this City published in distant journals. There are doubtless a great many Republicans in this State who do not favor Gov. FENTON's nomination for Vice-President, just as there are a great many with whom Gen. GRANT is not their favorite candidate for President. But, on the whole, we have no doubt that the two nominations represent very fairly the general sentiment and preference of the Republican Party in this State. The delegation to the Chicago Convention was instructed to act together and vote as a unit; there can be no doubt, therefore, that the State in that Convention will be unanimous for GRANT and FENTON. It is not to be supposed, of course, that the wishes of any one State will control the action of the Convention, especially as every State is likely to have a candidate of its own for Vice-President.

We regard the ground which the Republican Party may take at Chicago on the subject of restoring the Union, with more interest than the candidates it may present. If it adopts the action of Congress as the programme of the party, the election will determine some questions of the greatest possible importance in regard to the future form and practical working of our Government. Hitherto our theory of republican government has assumed that the will of the people was supreme, when expressed according to the forms prescribed and exercised within the limitations of the Constitution. The adherence of successive Administrations to this theory in the practical working of the Government, has saved us from the unbridled tyranny of absolute, unchecked and unregulated Democratic rule,—which has always been regarded, by political philosophers, as the great danger which republican institutions must always encounter.

The action of Congress since the war has tended to reverse this rule of conduct and to make the public will of the hour, as represented in Congress, absolute and supreme,—throwing off all the checks and safeguards of the Constitution, and making Congress substantially sovereign in the government. The purpose of those engaged in this movement is to convert our Government from what the Constitution makes it,—a regulated republic acting under and through constitutional forms,—into an absolute democracy, in which constitutions are set aside at discretion, and everything is made to yield to the will of the people as represented in Congress.

Whether the election will decide this very important question or not, will depend mainly on the manner in which the issue may be presented by the two parties.

Napoleon and Rome.

The cable telegram stating that the diplomatic relations existing between NAPOLEON and the Pope have suddenly assumed a much cooler aspect, and that the correspondence between Paris and Rome is regarded as of a far less cordial character on the part of the Emperor than what it was lately, will not surprise those who have attentively watched the action of NAPOLEON on the Roman question.

The French Emperor was never suspected of any real sympathy with the Papal system. That he has ever been found on its side has been due solely to the necessities of his own policy. Two obvious reasons have prevented his breaking with the Pope. First, he is afraid to provoke the hostility of the clerical party in France. Secondly, he would fain subordinate the Roman Question to his favorite plan of an Italian federation; the restoration of the Principalities being hopeless, he would like at any rate to keep one portion of the Peninsula independent of the rest, like a wedge in a cleft upon which foreign pressure might be used, according to the exigencies of Imperial policy. In 1864 he wanted to retain his hold on Rome and at the same time preserve a necessary show of regard for liberal opinion at home and abroad.

How to reconcile those two objects was the problem, and in the September Convention NAPOLEON flattered himself he had discovered its solution. A settlement of the Roman difficulty which left the title of Italy to Rome an open question was obviously no settlement. Nothing is more true than the remark of an Italian statesman that the treaty agreed upon by the Convention was "a treaty agreeing upon everything except upon the main points in issue." This became apparent as soon as the matter passed from the diplomatists (who were at such pains to forget that Italy laid claim to Rome) to the discreet public, which could not be restrained from alluding to that awkward fact. The Italian Chamber, in assenting to the bargain, gave it plainly to be understood that it was only temporary, and that Italy adhered to her demand for absolute national unity. The French Government, disconcerted at this indecent candor, endeavored to twist the treaty into an agreement on the part of Italy to renounce Rome, the establishment of the capital in Florence being a pledge to that effect.

Such was the interpretation upon which the French Prime Minister insisted, but the Italian Government denying the French Minister's monopoly of that point of view, adhered to his declaration that Italy surrendered none of her rights or aspirations, and that all she undertook was to seek the attainment of her object by moral and not violent means. The controversy was carried even into the closet of the Emperor, where the two Governments argued the question at length, the result being that the Italian Minister successfully refuted the insidious gloss which the French Government sought to give to the compact. When the Convention is read in connection with the formal declaration of the Italian Government (which NAPOLEON accepted) that Italy renounced none of her national aspirations, and with the explicit vote of the Italian Parliament about the same time demanding Rome as the capital of the Kingdom, it will be seen how futile the treaty was as a settlement of the Roman difficulty. It settled nothing; it opened no way toward a settlement. It was an *impasse*, not a thoroughfare—a mere blind alley, the only way out of which was by retracing one's steps or breaking through the wall at the end.

From first to last NAPOLEON has never fairly faced this question. His policy throughout has been like that of MICAWBER, a policy of expectation; and now when he finds that the Papal Government will not mend its manners; that the Pope will not die; that Italy will not give up all idea of getting Rome, or at least patch up a bargain with the Roman Government; that Europe frowns upon his great army, he assumes a cooler aspect toward the Pope, and consequently the correspondence between Paris and Rome is regarded as far less cordial on the part of the Emperor than what it was even a week ago.

The City Railroad Grievances.

There is a disposition just now on the part of the public to agitate the subject of reform in the management of our street railroads. The satisfaction which is everywhere expressed at the action of Recorder HACKETT, in imposing fines upon a conductor and a driver for overloading horses, and the numerous letters which appear in the newspapers, complaining of the conduct of the railroads generally, are undoubted signs that the community is fast being aroused to the point where further infliction upon them of the wrongs and outrages to which they have heretofore tamely submitted will not be tolerated.

The principal reason for believing that a beneficial effect is to result from the present agitation is the practical shape that the opposition has assumed. The course of the Recorder in taking the initiative by punishing the conductor and driver who were tried before him last Saturday, at once encouraged a citizen on Monday to bring a complaint against other offenders of the same class, which a magistrate at the Tombs promptly entertained. The precedent having been fairly made, therefore, that the employes of the railroads are to be held responsible for violations of the law respecting cruelty to animals, we shall be greatly surprised if inhumanity of the sort complained of is continued in practice, for lack of a prosecuting witness, at anything like its present rate of impunity.

The public, doubtless, would much prefer that the penalty of violating the law should be visited exclusively upon the railroad directors themselves instead of upon their subordinates, who merely obey orders. The former are the principal offenders, but, unfortunately, technicalities of the law stand in the way to shield them from the consequences of their wrong doing. But, happily, this is not a case in which the chief offenders escape altogether. The railroad directors are touched also, and in a tender place; for let conductors and drivers once understand that overcrowding the cars is liable to bring upon them swift punishment and instances of overcrowding will be rare, if not altogether unknown. Thus by taking a humane interest in the hard wrought and overburdened horses, the public becomes the gainers in the way of increased accommodations and the railroad companies are deprived of dividends which have not been fairly earned.

By all means, then, we advise our citizens to keep up the agitation which has been so successfully begun, and in course of time the most flagrant of the wrongs which are practiced upon them by the railroad companies will be redressed. It is too much to expect that the abominable and dirty cars which are now in use will be at once superseded. It will be a work of time,—especially in view of the manner in which the Legislature deals with the question of our local travel,—to displace these clumsy and ill-contrived vehicles by something adapted to the comfort and convenience of the people. But certain improvements we may insist upon, and the way is just being opened for the early introduction of the first of them.

After having accomplished our end, as far as immunity from overcrowding is concerned, we must next demand the passage of a bill, which is now under consideration by the Legislature, for the protection of life and limb on the City railroads. The casualties are altogether too frequent. Only the more serious of these accidents are noticed by the Press. Scores happen, where passengers are bruised or maimed or suffer the loss of a limb, which are only known to the immediate friends of the sufferer.

These casualties might be wholly prevented by the adoption of a proper "safety guard," which should be attached to the wheels of the car. Such a device is not difficult of contrivance. We suggested the feasibility of something of the sort in these columns several years since, and showed that its adoption would forever put an end to the passing of the wheels of a car over the body of a prostrate passenger. The bill before the Legislature compels the companies to use a certain "safety-guard," under penalty of paying all damages which may be suffered in consequence of their non-compliance, and, in addition, imposes a fine of $50 for each car unprovided with the device. If the contrivance in question possesses the merit which is claimed for it, the bill ought to be carried at once.

Russia in Central Asia—Chiwa, Not China.

The announcement that trouble was brewing between Russia and China on account of the hostile attitude of the latter, though a little surprising, was sufficiently within the bounds of possibility to call forth a good deal of speculation and some great displays of geographical knowledge from the English papers. The *Pall Mall Gazette* in particular, which goes in for omniscience generally, but especially in oriental affairs, had a lengthy disquisition on the political state of Central Asia, and pointed out the probable point of contact at which peace had been endangered. It supposed that certain Mohammedan tribes that had rebelled against China had obtained Russian assistance, and that Russia had thus drifted into collision with Chinese forces. This solution, plentifully garnished with outlandish proper names, appeared highly satisfactory. But when the full advices by mail arrived from St. Petersburg, it appeared that Khiva, or, as the Germans spell it, Chiwa, was the country that had drawn down the wrath of the Czar on itself. An English telegraph clerk, who had heard of China, but never of Chiwa, turned the *w* into a *n*, and hence all the confusion. The *Pall Mall Gazette* was the first to see the real state of the case, and with great self-possession announced that as all its data were correct except the letter *n*, the article would keep, and be very serviceable when Russia *did* quarrel with China.

The transposition of letters, however, adds considerably to the importance of the news as affecting Europe. Khiva is a small but warlike State in the valley of the Oxus, and its rulers have for generations resisted Russian arms and Russian intrigues with equal success. Even PETER the Great was foiled by the prowess of the Khan of Khiva. Whether the real object of Russia in that quarter is to gain the trade of Central Asia, or to threaten British India, the acquisition of Khiva would be of vast importance to her. It would at once give her a fertile and well cultivated tract of country, place Persia more completely at her mercy than ever, help to consolidate her previous conquests, and leave no organized power except Afghanistan between her frontier and that of British India. England seems now to have definitively abandoned all idea of aggression on her Indian frontier, and relies rather on the physical obstacles of the mountain defiles of Afghanistan as a security against Russian invasion. But in any case, if the news as amended be true, there is cause in it for anxiety to England at least, and in less degree to the other Powers having interests in the Eastern question. Russia never disgorges, and a successful campaign on the Oxus would surely be followed by an aggrandizement of Russian power that would affect the ultimate existence of Turkey even more dangerously than intrigues in Servia or Crete. It seems that Russia finds herself for the present compelled to abandon the latter mode of assailing her intended victim, and it looks as if she were about to adopt a mode less open to immediate European remonstrance.

A Republican Meeting.

The Republicans announce a meeting to be held at Cooper Institute to-morrow (Friday) evening, to ratify the action of the Syracuse Convention in appointing Grant and Fenton delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. Quite a number of distinguished speakers are announced. The meeting will undoubtedly be large and enthusiastic.

MINOR TOPICS.

If it would not draw too heavily on the *Tribune's* treasury, we venture to suggest that a small outlay for common sense in its editorial columns, now and then, would prove a judicious expenditure. In speaking of the Alabama election, the other day, we referred to the "special enactment" pending in Congress to *admit* the State whether her people, acting under the Reconstruction act of 1867, should adopt or reject the new Constitution; whereupon the *Tribune* says:

> THE TIMES assures us that "*any special enactment vesting the power of governing in the hands of an ignorant, untrained minority*, would be despotism as gross as military dictatorship, without its advantages." Considering that *the editor* of THE TIMES *voted for this "special enactment,"* we can only account for his present criticism by remembering that consistency which has been always his glory and his pride.

What does the *Tribune* mean by such trash as this? Does it concede that the Reconstruction act of Congress, under which the late election was held, "vests the power of governing in the hands of an *ignorant, untrained minority?*" Yet that must be the bill which the *Tribune* refers to, for it is the only bill on the subject for which the Editor of the TIMES ever voted. Or does the *Tribune* writer suppose that the Editor is still a member of Congress, and goes on voting for all these "special enactments" which are presented one after another to cure the defects of the old one?

In the reference of the Johnson-Grant matter to the Reconstruction Committee instead of the Judiciary Committee, which would be the proper agency for its consideration, (if any,) Congress has rather strengthened than relieved the impression that it proposes to "reconstruct" the whole fabric of our Government. How so purely legal a question as a conflict of authority between two departments of the Government, can be sent to so purely political a committee as the one on reconstruction, surpasses our comprehension. The only reason we can see in it is the sanction of custom. Everything is poured through that funnel now-a-days.

A difficulty is said to have arrisen between Hon. JOHN P. HALE, our Minister in Spain, and Mr. H. J. PERRY, who has been U. S. Secretary of Legation there for a number of years. The difficulty is of long standing and grew out of some points of etiquette—a lady being of course involved. Mr. HALE, it is said, threatens to resign unless PERRY is recalled. We know nothing of the merits of this case, but so far as the interests of the country are concerned, Mr. HALE can be much better spared than Mr. PERRY. The latter is perfectly familiar with the language, laws, customs and institutions of Spain, and has made for himself a very honorable and influential position at the Spanish capital.

We see it stated that the State Department has applied to two prominent lawyers of this city to go to England and defend the naturalized Americans who have gone there in the Fenian interest and been arrested. We doubt both the wisdom and the policy of such a proceeding. Our Minister in England will doubtless be able to secure to Americans traveling abroad all their just rights. If others go there and join in conspiracies against the authorities of the country, we see no reason why they should be defended at the expense of our Government.

Urged by the woful complaints of the newspapers on the subject of railway collisions and catastrophes, the Directors of the Western Railroad running through Columbus, Ohio, have removed from their cars the kerosene lamps, which are so liable to explode in any crashing or upsetting of the train, and supplied their places with candles. Another praiseworthy company have so chained and clamped the stoves along their line that even if the cars should roll over and over down hill, not a particle of fire could be scattered among the passengers. All these things seem well meant; but they are not at all comforting to the travelers. That deliberate assumption that a crash may take place at any moment, has something very disconcerting in it; and it would be much better that these directors and managers should take more care to prevent accidents and catastrophes than to provide little make-shifts and means of escape from the consequences of them. A chained stove on board any railway train is a standing satire on the management of the concern.

The *World* says of Mr. WINDOM's proposition to have 10,000 extra copies of the Grant-Johnson correspondence printed at the public expense: "By all means; only let the President's rejoinder be included, to complete the record, and then let us have at least a million copies." In another column we observe an article headed "The Pipers we Pay For." We suggest that this title got upon the wrong article—it belongs to its own printing proposition. Between the *Worlds* and the Windoms of the country we seem likely to have as many pipers to pay for as there are people to pay. The printing by Congress of extra copies of political documents is already sufficiently a nuisance to be abated by general consent of all parties.

The young people who frequent the Central Park, and the musical amateurs also, very probably, will be glad to hear that the camels are coming, being at present on their way from the State of Texas, for the purpose of being domiciled along with the rest of the *fauna* now in the menagerie of our metropolitan pleasure-ground. These camels are native Americans, born of the animals imported from the East several years ago for the service of the Government in some of the more desert tracts of the South and West. But the experiment was not a very successful one, apparently. Camels are as little fit for our peculiar system of things, as those other Orientalists, the Mormons; and so, as they cannot be made useful in any adequate way, it is as well to make them agreeable. As teachers of natural history, they will probably do as much good by standing on their deportment in a high-shouldered way, like so many Turveydrops, as they could by dragging wagons over the hot levels of Texas or New-Mexico.

Mr. SCHENCK, on Monday, made some severe but just remarks about the trial and suspension from rank and pay for a year of Second Engineer SAWYER, Portsmouth Navy-yard, who had spoken disrespectfully of the President. He said the action of the informer was "a poor, mean, dirty, pimping business," that it was "contemptible for the Secretary of the Navy to keep a spy at the Portsmouth Navy-yard to watch over the conversation of officers," and that the sentence of the Court was "a harsh punishment to be inflicted for words spoken in private conversation." True, O SCHENCK. And does the rule apply only to naval officers, or may it be stretched also over the cases of Justices of the Supreme Court?

The Lower Provinces of the Dominion—or at least the politicians of that division—are showing a good deal of discontent with the working of their federation. The Quebec *Chronicle* contends that the grievances of Nova Scotia would justify her in seceding and going into rebellion; and the Hon. SAMUEL TILLEY, an influential public man of New-Brunswick, argues that this Province has also its crying grievances, and talks of the right of resistance. The St. John journals talk South Carolina with an emphasis that is rather remarkable, and assert that the malcontent Provinces could easily right themselves by invoking the assistance of the people of Maine and New-England. At the same time the *Mining Gazette* of Halifax declares that Nova Scotia owes her mining and other developments mainly to the money of our citizens; that the Canadians gave some assistance; but that none at all came from the capitalists of England. These be bitter and "parlous words," which probably mean something. If they mean that the Gulf and the St. Lawrence should bound the Dominion on the south, we think that would be according to the geographical fitness of things, as far as the map is concerned—whatever else may be thought of it.

The *Tribune* feels so badly about an omission to toast "the Press" at the Army of the Cumberland banquet that it says but for the Press the army in question would be no better known than some apocryphal "Army of the Penobscot." Gen. GRANT does not seem to think so, nor Gen. ROSECRANS, nor Gen. SHERMAN, nor Gen. THOMAS, nor, in fact, anybody else except the *Tribune*, which, however, as an arbiter of military opinion, has its own mysterious standpoints. However, the real point is that, with all due respect to "the Press," when that toast has to be introduced on any occasion whatever, on penalty of a fling in the newspapers, it gets to be somewhat of a bore; and the compliment itself becomes questionable.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that city was never so well governed as it was by the *Bureau System* established by Gen. BUTLER and maintained by Gen. BANKS. It advises Gen. HANCOCK to imitate that system, so that the various departments of the city government may be attended to by a few men, of ability and integrity, instead of large, unwieldy bodies like the Aldermen and Councilmen who now form the city government. The present system gives them neither capable nor honest government.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Mr. MAEDER's drama of "Red Riding Hood" is the present attraction at the Museum, and the Wolf who ate Granny shares public curiosity in that establishment with the Bactrain camels, the baby elephant and the other beasts of the menagerie. Mr. MAEDER has shirked the difficulty that dramatists incur who use a too familiar story in their plays, by making his drama as little like the nursery legend from which it derives its title as possible. There is really nothing of Red Riding Hood in his piece but the scarlet cloak and bonnet in the first act. Ever fresh and effulgent, that exhilarating fiction of childhood is an abiding delight in the home circle. Theatrically, however, it is scarcely an invigorating work. The Red Riding Hood of the drama is named *Minnie*, and keeps a little store; but as her specialty is not named, the audience is left to guess its character. She has many lovers, among whom are *Ned McKenzie*, "the Wolf," and *Charley Harrow*, intended, we suppose, to personify the Green Huntsman. The Wolf makes *Minnie* believe that *Charley*, whom he has had carried off by the press-gang, is drowned, and Red Riding Hood at the last "consents to be his." In the proper time, of course, the *Green Huntsman* appears and saves his *Minnie* by revealing the Wolf's perfidy toward one *Phœbe O'Rourke*, and early and deserted victim, who occupies much of the later acts by her lamentations over the falsity of man and the loss of her baby. In the course of the play on behalf of this infant, the well-known picture of the "Angel's Whisper," is beautifully burlesqued by the united genius of the scenic artist and the carpenter. Mr. LEVICK plays the hero, *Charley*, in the usual leg-jerking, hat-waving, girl-kissing, stage-skipping, and trowser-hitching amphibious style. *Red Riding Hood* is personated by Miss IRENE GAY, and Mrs. PRIOR as *Phœbe*, made the most of a character, the burden of whose dialogue is the frensical "ha, ha, ha!" The play is announced for repetition.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL appeared last evening in that character which, after *Fanchon*, is the most picturesque and successful of all her personations. This is *Amry*, in "The Little Barefoot." The performance was crowdedly attended, and the disposition of the audience with regard to it was announced in abundant and hearty applause. The play itself is a simple yet pathetic country romance, with but little or no complication of incident or adventure, and the interest of the story is rather psychological than dramatic, depending less upon the curious interlacing of events than upon the gradual development of character in the heroine—a wild eccentric country girl—who is servant at a farm-house. This gay-hearted creature, who at the opening of the play is little better than an "Audrey," falls in love with a young farmer, with whom she dances at a village *fête*, and goes on loving him, and by a progressive improvement in her dress and address she delights his fancy and compels him to reciprocate her passion. The power of love to regenerate a rough, uncouth nature, and to endow it with unwonted grace and generosity, appears to be the lesson which the dramatist desires to inculcate. The elucidation of this moral mainly depends upon Miss MITCHELL, who plays the wayward heroine, as she has heretofore, with rugged earnestness and fervor. This is Miss MITCHELL's praise as well as her blame. There can be no mistake about the strength and glow of her colors—what she lacks is middle tint, that refined gradation of lights and shades which in dramatic as in pictorial art gives mellowness and purity of tone to a portrait. Nevertheless her *Fanchon* is not a more delightful bit of natural acting than this sketch of German village life—*Amry*. The dancing episode of the second act was most warmly applauded. The entire scene narrowly escaped an *encore*. Mr. COLLIER as *James Peace*, supported Miss MITCHELL in her *rôle* of the light-hearted young husband-hunter and the character of the mother, whose acceptance of *James'* choice is so hard to get, was admirably portrayed by Mrs. EDMONDS. These bits of rough maternal and wifely nature seem to fall into this actress' vein exactly. Mr. GEORGE FOX advanced the character of *Amry's* simple-headed brother greatly by a genial and conscientious study. His performance was one of those dry bits of acting that leave a taste on the palate sharp and sweet like the taste of a quince. To begin with, Mr. FOX, like the pretty maid in the song, has a fortune in his face, but his is that of the rare comedian with a comical physiognomy who never makes a grimace. The scenery of the play was as perfect in taste and arrangements as it always is at the Olympic. "Little Barefoot" will be repeated all the rest of the week.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.

Miss E. V. PROUDFOOT appeared at this establishment yesterday afternoon as *Juliet*—Miss MARY MITCHELL acting the part of *Romeo*. The performance was for the benefit of Miss PROUDFOOT, who did duty in the evening, also, as "Medea," and "Lady Gay Spanker." Selections only of London Assurance were given, the curtain first rising on the third act. Neither art nor the beneficiary were much assisted by the entertainment.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. STRAKOSH commenced his short season at this house last evening. The opera was "Il Trovatore," and the caste the same as before. Madame LA GRANGE and Signor BRIGNOLI were in capital voice, and sang superbly. There was an increased orchestra and chorus.

Reading.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. MURDOCK gave his third elocutionary entertainment last evening at Steinway Hall. The best seats were filled, and the applause discriminating. Mr. MURDOCK delivered selections from "The Bride of Lammermoor," introducing the main events in the love life of *Lucy* and *Edgar*, and the first part closed with the orations of *Antony* and *Brutus* in "Julius Cæsar." A poem by Dr. HOLMES, JEAN INGELOW's "High Tide" lyric, and "The Shooting Sketch" from *Pickwick Papers* made up the second and concluding part of the programme. This evening Mr. MURDOCK will again read in Steinway Hall.

Water in wells and tanks at the Portsmouth Navy-yard has completely given out, and half a mile or so of hose has been laid to bring a supply from a pond.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Reconstruction—The Alabama Election—Judge Field's Case—Impeachment—Retrenchment.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.

The result of the election in Alabama seems no longer a matter of doubt. It is taken for granted that the Constitution has been defeated. What, then, becomes of Senator WILSON's recent declaration that "God could not afford" to have the Congressional plan defeated? The distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts has but one avenue of escape from a difficult and delicate question of veracity in the premises, and that is the plea that he was imposed upon by false returns of the Almighty's assets. In these days of five per cent. temptation for making a poor face, it is not entirely safe to say just what can be "afforded" in the heavens above or the earth beneath; and if the vivid imagination of brilliant natures like Mr. WILSON will soar to heaven in pursuit of tropes and metaphors, and bring down the Supreme Being in the form of a limited liability company, for the sake of pointing a political moral or adorning a Radical tale, why, they should be careful lest they be imposed upon by fraudulent figures of arithmetic in the wild extravagance of their figures of speech.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

The defeat of the reconstruction scheme in Alabama will not occasion many tears. There must be something rotten about a "reconstruction" that cannot command the votes of three hundred white men throughout the State—probably not of a hundred white men who are not candidates for office. Supplementary bill No. 5 must now make its appearance, in the form of a proposition to allow a majority of the *votes cast* to determine the ratification of the Constitution, instead of requiring as at present a majority of the votes registered. The indications are not hopeful that even then the Congressional plan will be a success, for the chances are in favor of defeat by a popular vote; but the existing law has the merit of being the least sensible of any that could possibly be devised, inasmuch as it compels those who are in favor of reconstruction to fight the dead, the absentees and the malcontents all combined, and cast a vote large enough to outnumber them all. It puts a premium on negation by counting as against the Constitution all who remain away from the polls, and bestows the elective franchise upon the graveyard by enumerating on the same side all who since the registration, have passed beyond the pale of Congressional reconstruction, and taken up their abode in the other world. The stupidity of such a system of voting was pointed out when the bill was under discussion in the Senate, but what is now deplored as a fact was only laughed at when it took the light and airy shape of a prophecy. So we must have another dose of "supplemental." What the sea-faring intellect of several eminently Radical Congressmen bodied forth as the "ark of safety for the nation" must be again put on the dry-docks for needed repairs, and patch number five must be put upon the keel, for she has sprung aleak, notwithstanding she was copper-bottomed with universal suffrage and ribbed with the oak of eternal justice.

THE CASE OF JUDGE FIELD.

The investigation in the case of Mr. Justice FIELD goes on, and it is not unlikely that it may be extended to other Judges of the Supreme Court, for there is nothing like getting all the facts when one goes about it. Possibly Chief Justice CHASE may have said something to his chambermaid, or Judge SWAYNE may, in an unguarded moment, have unbosomed himself to his valet, (just as Judge FIELD is reported to have taken advantage of a post-prandial *tete-à-tête*,) on the subject of the Reconstruction act. Now if Mr. CHASE did say on a certain occasion, (and I challenge any one to say that he didn't,) in the hearing of his chambermaid and for her especial benefit and behoof, that he believed the Reconstruction laws were O. K., isn't that as much an expression of opinion as when Judge FIELD, in the easy familiarity of an overloaded stomach, said he believed quite the contrary? And suppose Judge SWAYNE told his valet one morning, as that faithful attendant brought him the warm water for a matutinal shave, that he hoped the time might come, under the beneficent workings of the Reconstruction laws——but I forbear; I shall not disclose any secrets confided to me under a solemn pledge of privacy, but leave it for the Judiciary Committee to find out, if they can, what transpired on the occasion referred to between the Judge and his colored servant.

CONGRESSMEN EXPRESSING OPINIONS.

While the Judiciary Committee are on the general subject of investigations of this kind, would it not be well for them to find out how many Congressmen there were who pledged themselves to the impeachment of the President before they had heard one word of the testimony, or knew officially that a single offence had been committed? Between Judge FIELD expressing a private opinion as to the constitutionality of an act which he had seen and read, and which had already come before him for adjudication, and Mr. COLFAX, Mr. LOGAN and others committing themselves in favor of impeachment in stump speeches all over the country while the preliminary investigation was going on before the Judiciary Committee—the difference, if I may be pardoned an expression of opinion on the subject, seems to be against COLFAX and LOGAN. Didn't the honorable Speaker not only impeach the President, but put him through the evolutions of an atmospheric schottische before applauding thousands in Ohio, Indiana and New-York, last Fall? And had he any more right to say that the President ought to be hung, than Judge FIELD had to say that the Reconstruction bill was not constitutional? What is true of Mr. COLFAX is equally true of many others. In one of the Cincinnati districts a man ran for Congress on the direct issue of a pledge to vote for impeachment, which was just like a man offering himself as a juror, and tempting the Sheriff to his selection, by a pledge to convict and hang the accused. I hope the suggestion contained in this paragraph will not be thrown away, but that it will be acted upon, if in no other shape than that of a conundrum, to determine just how much difference there is between the judicial and the Congressional expression of opinion, and if the one be an offence why the other is not. This I take to be a fit Topic for discussion and not a Minor one, either.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Impeachment project has been revived again, and no doubt it has more strength now than it had when last up. The action of the House yesterday in referring to the Reconstruction Committee all the evidence taken before the Judiciary Committee, in its desperate attempt to find out something against the President, looks a good deal like business. THAD. STEVENS' eyes are sharper in his old age than those of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and if he can't find some startling offence hidden away somewhere between the covers of thirteen hundred octavo pages it will be very strange indeed. The immediate cause of the revival of this subject is said by some to be the order of the President directing Gen. GRANT to disregard Secretary STANTON's orders unless he knows them to emanate from the Executive; and by others to be the President's alleged attempt to conspire for resistance to the Tenure of Office bill, in his endeavor to arrange with Gen. GRANT to resign the Secretaryship *ad interim* in time to give him an opportunity to fill the place with some one who would test the law in the Supreme Court.

As to the first charge, it is perhaps not generally known that Gen. GRANT was the first to suggest that course. At least the President so informed your correspondent a day or two since. He told me that the first intimation as to the propriety of such a course came from Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, who united in the opinion and pressed it upon him, that if Mr. STANTON persisted in remaining Secretary of War, it was in the power of the President to reduce him to a "mere clerk" by confining him strictly to the duties prescribed for him by law, of which the issue of army orders is not one. The second charge, that of "conspiracy," is frivolous and meaningless. Congressmen may not be aware of the fact—but it is a fact nevertheless—that one of the objects for which the Judiciary was established was the determination of points of difference arising between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government. If they will examine what they so frequently refer to with an alarming unconsciousness of contents, as "the writings of the fathers," they will find this and much more of the same sort worthy of a passing glance; and possibly they may improve by the perusal to the extent of scratching their heads to consider whether, after all, Congress is the Government, and the Supreme Court and the Executive mere superfluities, for which there never was and never can be any use.

RETRENCHMENT.

Talk of "masterly inactivity"—but for a first-class illustration of how vigorously nothing can be done at the same time that much is being said, commend me to the Committee on Retrenchment. When an honored Senator rose, about a year ago, and proposed the formation of this Committee, the country suddenly felt relieved. There was an idea that under its workings so much of needless expense would be saved to the Government that SIDNEY SMITH'S vivid picture of the effects of war—"sitting on taxed chairs around taxed tables, to eat taxed beef with taxed knives and forks," and so on all the way down to being "buried in taxed coffins and covered with taxed earth, heaped up with taxed shovels," would soon cease to be true of the people of the United States. There were those who laid this flattering unction to their souls—and they were not a few. But it is too often the lot of confiding tenderness to suffer, and of great expectations to be disappointed. A year has been patiently waited, and the first act of retrenchment is still in the unseen future. Still the expenses of the Government go on increasing, while the receipts are decreasing. Still all manner of sinecures exist, and no attempt is made to lop them off. Still the Treasury Department has its useless brigade of special agents traveling all over the country at Government expense. Seriously, it is time for the Committee to commence the performance of the duties for which it was organized. Thus far it has been an expensive ornament to Congress, and that's all. It traveled around during the Summer months making leisurely visits to eligible places, and doubtless spending a few days now and then at the seaside, and taking general care of the health of its individual members.

If Congress would set about the work of retrenchment in good earnest, and, after reducing the expenses of the Government to the lowest possible limit, would reduce the taxes and provide more efficiently for their collection, the country might be spared much of the vaporings about financial theories with which the pages of the *Globe* at present teem. Retrenchment was the first necessity impressed upon the British Parliament after the peace of 1815. The people cried out against a system of taxation which they had borne uncomplainingly while the war lasted. Lord CASTLEREAGH's sneers at the "ignorant impatience of taxation" were of no avail. He soon found what our statesmen will have to learn and act upon—that people will not bear war taxes in time of peace. Six months had scarcely elapsed after the peace of Paris when the ten per cent. income tax was repealed by Parliament in response to loud popular demands. The expenses of the Government had to be correspondingly reduced. And so it will be in this country. The people demand more attention to this subject than the Committee on Retrenchment seems disposed to give. CATO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

IMPEACHMENT RECOMMENDED.

There is some excitement to-night over the fact developed to-day that Mr. STEVENS, Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, now in charge of the impeachment, has prepared a strong report recommending the preferment of articles of impeachment by the House, which he says he is determined to push through the Committee at their meeting to-morrow morning. He bases the proposed action on the alleged violation by the President of the Civil Tenure law and on his alleged incitement to insubordination in ordering Gen. GRANT to disregard the direct authority of the Secretary of War. There are other points in the report touching upon the alleged endeavors of the President to defeat the execution of the Reconstruction laws, and the whole is said to be as strong an indictment as Mr. STEVENS' logic and invective can frame. What the result in the Committee will be, it is impossible to tell.

Your correspondent has thus far been of the opinion, based upon facts heretofore developed, that the Committee would report adversely on this subject, but there proves to be so much diversity of opinion among members heretofore opposed to impeachment that the fate of the project is once more uncertain. A large number of the Republican members, especially among those who voted against impeachment before, are evidently intending to abide by the action of Judge BINGHAM, and the fact that his position is said to be doubtful gives rise to much uneasiness. One of the Democratic members of the Committee expressed the opinion to-day that Mr. STEVENS' report would be agreed to. The fact that the Committee has power to report at any time, and that the matter may thus be precipitated upon the House at any moment, gives rise to a more uneasy and feverish feeling than has been prevalent for months before. I am still confident of the ultimate failure of the scheme, though it ma ybe impossible to avoid a renewal of the discussion and agitation on a more formidable scale than heretofore.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

The introduction to-day by Senator SHERMAN of his bill for the admission of Alabama is fully in accordance with the statements heretofore made in these dispatches as to what would be the probable action of Congress. Coming from Senator SHERMAN, it would seem to indicate for it a strong support in the Senate. It will probably pass.

THE CASE OF JUDGE BUTLER.

The case of Judge BUTLER, Republican, of Tennessee, whose seat is contested by Mr. POWELL of Tennessee, also Republican, not for disloyalty but for disqualification resulting from early participation in the rebellion, is now before the Committee of Elections. The testimony goes to show that Judge BUTLER was a member of the Tennessee Legislature which passed the ordinance of secession, but he did not sign it, and he was sent solely to protect the interests of the people of East Tennessee. Subsequently he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court under similar circumstances, but never participated in the rebellion further than this technical recognition of the rebel government shows. The proof is abundant that he was always a loyal man, recognized as such by the President when Governor of Tennessee, and holding commissons afterward under the loyal State Government. It is quite likely, however, that in order to remove all question as to his eligibility, the Committee will recommend the passage of a joint resolution relieving him from any disabilities resulting from his technical recognition of the rebellion's authority.

THE CASE OF MISS DOSTIE.

The Senate occupied a greater portion of its session to-day in considering the case of KATE DOSTIE, one of its colored employes, who was forcibly ejected from the cars of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad a few days since, because she presumed to take a seat in the car allotted for the use of white passengers. Mr. SUMNER led off, and was followed by other Senators in learned disquisitions as to the manner in which the injured female could best obtain redress. Mr. CONKLING called the attention of the Senate to the fact that as a body it could not properly act as counsel for KATE, and finally the matter was referred to the District Committee.

THE SPIRIT METER COMMISSION.

The new Spirit Meter Commission met in this City last night, and organized by the election of Prof. HENRY as Chairman. The Commission now consists of Profs. HENRY and HILGARD, Gen. POE of the Engineer Corps, Mr. GREEN of the Naval Construction Bureau, and Messrs. GURLEY of Troy, WHITE of Buffalo, and one vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge MASON. This morning they had an interview with the Ways and Means Committee in reference to their labors, for the purpose of interchanging views, &c. They will at once enter upon their examination.

GEN. HANCOCK.

The report that Gen. HANCOCK has asked to be relieved has this foundation, and this only: A few days since he removed certain members of the New-Orleans City Councils, who had been appointed by Gen. SHERIDAN, and put in their places men who had been removed by SHERIDAN. Gen. GRANT ordered him to suspend his action and report to him the facts, adding that if the new appointees were actually in office they might remain until the question was decided. Gen. HANCOCK may have applied to be relieved on this, but if so his application must have been made to the President, as nothing of it is known at headquarters.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

The new trial of SURRATT, which was set for the 24th instant, will probably be again postponed owing to the fact that neither the counsel for the prosecution (Judge PIERREPONT,) nor the counsel for the defence (Mr. BRADY,) can be present at that time. It is also possible that a change of venue will be asked when the case again comes on.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

THE SUPREME COURT DIVIDED IN OPINION.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently announced an opinion in a will case where the suit was originally brought in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. The decree of the latter Court was reversed, and the case was remanded with directions to enter a decree, dismissing the bill of complaint for want of jurisdiction, without prejudice to the plaintiff to bring any suit she may be advised in the proper Court. The main point for this decision is, that a citizen of this district or the citizens of a territory does not come under that clause of the Constitution relative to the powers of the Judiciary, which includes cases between citizens of different States, while several of the defendants concerned in the will are residents of the District of Colombia. Associate Justices CLIFFORD and FIELD, and the Chief Justice dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Court. In the paper read by the first-named, the ground taken that the motion made to dismiss should be denied, for the reason that according to the construction and law of February, 1839, a suit could not be brought in equity as at common law, and that from this citizens of the United States could be debarred.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day, made a favorable report on the Senate bill to admit the State of Colorado into the Union, concluding as follows:

As it has been the practice of the Government to admit new States without requiring any specified amount of population, and as the present population of Colorado appears to be equal or more than many States heretofore admitted, and as it appears that it is almost the unanimous wish of her people to be admitted under the present bill, and as Congress has expressly invited her admission by an Enabling act, it seems but just to the people of Colorado that the plighted faith of the Government should be made good by the admission of the State into the Union, which your Committee unanimously recommend.

The Committee show an improved condition of the Territory, including an increase of population since a former bill was vetoed by the President.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Reconstruction Committee will hold another meeting to-morrow, and resume the examination concerning the Johnson-Grant correspondence. Gen. GRANT has not yet been subpœnaed to appear before the Committee.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

The Senate this afternoon, after discussion, confirmed the nomination of Gen. NOAH L. JEFFRIES, of Maryland, as Register of the Treasury.

JUDGE FIELD.

The House Judiciary Committee will hold their next meeting on Friday, and take testimony in regard to the charges against one of the Asciate Judges of the Supreme Court.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Secretary MCCULLOCH this morning received two letters without signatures, inclosing $65 and $50, which the writer says properly belongs to the United States Treasury. These letters were both written by the same party, and postmarked Palmer, Mass.

Ex-Senator Jesse D. Bright.

Frankfort (Ky.) Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

Not a stranger visits the House of Representatives but asks that Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, member from the County of Carroll, be pointed out, and we have seen no one but has expressed surprise on being presented to the man. Of course, it is known by every one that for years Mr. BRIGHT was the leader, so acknowledged, of the Democracy of Indiana—that he served a term as Lieutenant-Governor of that State, and eighteen years or more in the Senate of the United States, for about six years of which time he was Vice-President of the nation, the second officer in dignity and importance—and that he was ruthlessly expelled the Senate of the United States in the early stages of that fanatical excitement which has run riot over the country since 1861, because of his bold and fearless advocacy of what he deemed the right.

Knowing these facts every one is wholly unprepared to see in JESSE D. BRIGHT the youthful-looking, quiet, unpretentious, benevolent-looking man that he is. We were no less surprised as to his *personelle* and his deportment, than are all of whom we have knowledge. We see him for the first time in the House of Representatives at Frankfort.

We were prepared to look upon a man of at least 60 years of age, in the first place, when his appearance would seem to indicate that he is scarcely 45. Then we had supposed his disposition combative and his countenance stern and rigid, his nature soured by the persecutions of the past few years, if not before, and upon the whole we expected to find him a sour, cross-grained, noisy, belligerent member of the House, wielding a controlling influence, too, (and we feared not for the best policy,) by his commanding and acknowledged ability.

Judge of our surprise when we found him of smiling, pleasing countenance—most pleasant address; never exhibiting the slightest bad temper, and, perhaps, the very quietest member of the House—taking no part in the discussion—apparently avoiding notoriety, never rising to the floor unless it be upon some question of order with which his long experience has made him perfectly familiar. But one time since the organization of the House has he occupied the floor to make any remarks, and that was on the occasion of the introduction of a resolution instructing the Committee on Federal Relations, of which he is Chairman, to make report.

There was a frankness, a simplicity, a freshness and a force in his manner and the matter of his remarks that it quite took possession of the body, and satisfied perfectly the mover of the resolution. His voice is rich and full and sonorous. Great anxiety is expressed to hear him make a regular speech upon some subject which will arouse his interest and call forth his power.

He is about six feet in height, and stalwart frame, weighing not less we should say than 190 pounds, with not an ounce of surplus flesh. He has a massive head, and a large as well as active brain, with strong features; fresh, ruddy, though not fair complexion; dark hair, growing just a little thin in front; a kindly, though searching and strong gray eye; dresses plainly; in manner is easy, collected, and reserved; bears himself with confidence, seems quite unconscious of and indifferent to public opinion; is seldom seen mixing in the throng at the hotels and public places. There is none who doubts that he stands at the very head of the Legislature in talent and influence, and yet there is not a single member of the House who has been less conspicuous in action than JESSE D. BRIGHT. PICA.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ST. LAURENT.

The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique's steamship *St. Laurent*, which left Havre Jan. 30 and Brest Feb. 1, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later advices than were at hand by the Inman steamship *City of Paris*.

In the French Chambers the discussion of the project of law for the regulation of the Press had commenced and was progressing.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Jan. 30, M. COMIN asked for permission to interpellate the Government on the perparations which were being made for sending naval forces to South America. Gen. MENABREA replied that he did not admit that he was obliged to reply relative to the measures which the Government conceived to be necessary for the protection of Italian interests in foreign countries, and he therefore must reserve to such time as he conceived opportune all explanation on the course pursued. The Chamber, being consulted, refused to authorize the interpellation.

A diplomatic note was some time since addressed by the Italian Cabinet to the Spanish Government relative to a passage in the speech of Queen ISABELLA on the opening of the Cortes. The Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid had, at last accounts, replied by another note, an analysis of which is given by the *Official Gazette* of Florence. The document declares, above all, that "the Spanish Government entirely shares the views of the Crown on this subject, and that, whatever may be the nature of the insinuations contained in the Italian note, the Cabinet of Madrid is ready, if occasion should require, to give its assistance in defence of the temporal power of the Holy See." The dispatch adds that "the speech does not at all refer to the affairs of Italy, but exclusively to what relates to the interests of the Holy Father, and that on this question Spain pursues a traditional policy, from which she has no intention to depart."

A letter from Naples says that the Italian authorities have discovered a number of franc pieces which have been for some time in circulation, some bearing the effigy of "FRANCIS II., King of the two Sicilies," and others that of "HUMBERT I., King of Northern Italy," and having on the obverse side the inscription "*Confederazione Italiana.*"

A grand *fête* was given Admiral FARRAGUT and the officers of the United States Squadron by the American residents of Nice. Fourteen hundred invitations had been issued.

Prof. PALMIERI, of Naples, announces that Mount Vesuvius is at present sending out lava with less abundance, the force of the eruption having perceptibly diminished. Some subterranean noises are still heard and projectiles are occasionally launched forth, but the ground is less shaken, and the apparatus at the Observatory is not so frequently agitated.

On the occasion of the obsequies of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, an exchange of autograph letters occurred between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. This proceeding is looked upon as the harbinger of a speedy reëstablishment of the *entente* by the two Powers.

The *Official Journal* severely censures the reproduction by the Austrian governmental journals of articles hostile to Russia. The accusation, it says, is quite false which imputes to the latter a desire not to maintain peace. The Government of the Czar acted with sincerity and disinterestedness when it called the attention of the Powers to the abnormal condition of the East, and it had in view only the maintenance of tranquility.

LOUISIANA.

The Constitutional Convention—Affairs in Texas—Reorganization of the City Council of New-Orleans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, Feb. 3, 1868.

I stated yesterday that Gen. HANCOCK had issued a circular, ordering the publication of the registry lists in Texas, (as revised,) in order to prevent fraud. This order was promulgated to-day. The following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF CIVIL AFFAIRS,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 31, 1868.

CIRCULAR, No. 2.—Immediately after the completion of the revision of registration in Texas—which ends to-day—the Board of Registrars of each county will prepare and cause to be published once in the county paper first issued after the receipt of this circular, whether before or after the election, an accurate list, giving the names of all persons registered before and during the revision, and whose names have not been stricken from the lists during said revision. Also, when it can be done in time for general distribution throughout the county before the election, this list will be printed in the form of handbills, not to exceed fifty (50) for each county, and distributed and posted in the most public places in the county.

In counties where there is no printing office, or newspaper published, the Board of Registrars will have the handbills printed at the nearest office, provided it can be done in sufficient time for distribution before election, and in such counties the list directed to be published in the county paper will be sent for publication to the official paper of the State, at Austin.

The expenses for printing, distribution, &c., duly certified and approved, will be paid from the Reconstruction Fund. By command of
Major-Gen. HANCOCK.
ROBERT CHANDLER, Captain and Assistant Secretary for Civil Affairs.

THE REPORTED RIOT AT MARSHALL, TEXAS.

In relation to this affair, I informed you that Gen. HANCOCK sent Col. WOOD, of his Staff, to Marshall, Texas, for the purpose of investigating the matter. Col. WOOD, in his report, recommends that the prisoners in charge of the military authorities be immediately transferred to the local authorities. Gen. HANCOCK has so ordered, and has also directed the Military Commander to report to him what action is taken by the civil authorities in each case, as the other prisoners were bound over under bonds to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court. It is supposed the other cases will be similarly treated.

This affair proves to have been a political *fracas*, similar in every respect to those occurring at approaching elections in the Northern States, and the authorities have treated it the same as though it occurred in the most quiet section of the Union. Its only importance is derived from the political phases of the hour.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

To judge from the action of this Convention in legislating upon the various subjects of a national character, and which belong only to Congress, one would suppose that the Louisiana Convention was the most paramount of all legislative assemblies in the Union, and that even the Supreme Court was secondary in its decisions when compared to the law-making and law-deciding powers of this learned body. Political, constitutional, social and judicial rights and reforms, purely national, have been acted upon and judgments of the Courts are to be embodied in the Constitution. Some of the mighty minds (colored) proposed the abolition of the Civil Code and Code of Practice and maintained that Judges were not required to understand law, as that was the business of the lawyers. Several delegates (black and white) would go as far as Congress allowed them, and others have expressed a desire to go further.

On Friday the Convention adopted the following as article 127 in the Constitution: "The military shall be in subordination to the civil power."

Article 126, providing that no one shall be permitted to vote unless registered, on motion to reconsider by Mr. CROMWELL, (colored,) the motion was laid on the table by the deciding vote of the chair. The purpose of Mr. CROMWELL was to offer as a substitute a very stringent article in the minority report.

Article 131 decides that the State of Louisiana shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation contracted or incurred in aid of the rebellion, nor any allowance or compensation for slaves emancipated or liberated in any way whatever.

On Saturday a lengthy discussion took place on a resolution to allow the proprietors of the *Picayune* newspaper $500 for copies of that journal furnished the Convention.

Mr. CROMWELL (colored) moved to lay on the table subject to call. Lost.

Mr. ISABELLE, (colored,) though not agreeing with the editorial sentiments of the *Picayune*, thought it but fair to pay for the journal, as it was the only one of the opposition papers who had shown any courtesy to the Convention.

Mr. CROMWELL moved that the New-Orleans *Times* be included. [Signs of disapproval.]

Mr. BLACKBURN (white) was in favor of appropriating the money for that purpose, and offered a further resolution that "a donation of $500 be awarded to the New-Orleans *Picayune* as compensation for the manner in which it has abused and misrepresented the views of the Convention."

Mr. WAPLES (white) was indignant that any motion should be made to pay $500 to a rebel newspaper while there was no money in the Treasury to pay the Secretary of the Convention.

Mr. HARPER was for paying for the *Picayune*, as the member had received and read it from the commencement of the sittings of the Convention.

Mr. MCMILLAN (white) moved the paper be adopted. [Loud laughter.]

Resolution to appropriate $500 lost.

Mr. MCMILLAN then moved that the Committee ascertain the cost price of the *Picayune* and *Commercial Bulletin*, and that a reasonable sum be paid.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (white) was of the opinion that the proprietors of the *Picayune* furnished the members of the Convention with a copy of that paper because they appreciated the courtesy of the Convention in allowing their reporters to be present, as no similar body would allow reporters to sit within the hall.

Mr. MEADOWS (colored) thought it was folly to pay for journals for "lying" about them.

A resolution laying the whole matter upon the table for the present was carried, which closed this most edifying and interesting discussion.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, Feb. 7, 1868.

REMOVAL OF COUNCILMEN.

To-day Gen. HANCOCK issued an order removing nine members of the City Council, three from the Board of Aldermen and six from the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Of this number seven are colored. The Common Council of the City of New-Orleans is now composed entirely of white men. The new appointees are men of sterling honor and integrity. The colored members, with their white leaders, on the 4th inst., proceeded to hold an election for Recorder of the Second District Court, in the place of Recorder GASTINEL, in direct opposition to the communication of Gen. HANCOCK and the orders of Gen. SHERIDAN, and in the face of the action of Gen. MOWER in the case of the Aldermen of the City of Jefferson.

The following letter was accordingly sent to the Major:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF CIVIL AFFAIRS,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 25, 1868.

Major E. Heath, New-Orleans, La.:

SIR: The attention of the Major-General Commanding having been called to a resolution of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the City of New-Orleans, adopted on the 21st inst., relative to an election of Recorder of the Second District, I am directed by him to invite your attention to the provisions contained in the first and second sections of the Supplementary Reconstruction Act of Congress, passed July 19, 1867, and to paragraph 2 of Special Orders No. 7 from the headquarters, dated March 28, 1867, copies of which are herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. CHANDLER,
Captain Thirteenth Infantry, Assistant Secretary of Civil Affairs.

Gen. HANCOCK wrote the above courteous letter to Mayor HEATH, but the offending members of the Common Council still assumed their right to hold an election. The consequence is they are removed under the Reconstruction laws of Congress. The Common Council of New-Orleans never had the power to elect a Recorder even before the war, having simply the right to make provisions for holding such an election; and while Order No. 7, issued by Gen. SHERIDAN, and dated March 28, 1867, remains in force, the Common Council of the city has no power either to elect or provide for the election of any municipal officer. Already by this action, and through the removal of Ex-Street Commissioner BAKER, the city finances are improving, and hopes are expressed that the city money, now at a discount of from five to fifteen per cent., will soon be at par, public confidence being only required to produce such a result.

In the Council, as well as in the Convention, the colored element have defied the Major-General Commanding. Their white leaders, too, set them the example. In the Convention, the other day, when a question came up to confer by Committee with Gen. HANCOCK, for the purpose of obtaining his opinion upon some subject, WICKLIFFE, (white, who, by the way, was one of the most bitter rebels in the State, and is now one of the most bitter Radicals, and on the Radical ticket for State Auditor,) arose and said that he would not belong to any Committee whatever to visit or confer with Gen. HANCOCK, as he would not so far allow himself to descend from his high position for such a purpose.

From the day the General assumed command of this Department to the present, there has been an almost universal demand for this change in the Council. Gen. HANCOCK knew this; but in deference to the divided opinion in the North, and knowing that it was not in his power alone to control the future status of the black race, (believing that the country and particularly the North would eventually decide the question,) he has persistently refused to enter into the matter, feeling that local issues (no matter how important,) must be subordinate to the general good.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

Gen. HANCOCK having been applied to from Texas to know whether a person who can and will take the test oath is a proper candidate as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of that State, (although the Registers refuse to register him,) replied that it is his impression that a person who can take the test oath is a proper candidate for any office under the Reconstruction laws.

The Japanese Consular Commission to Mr. Brooks.

The following is the Consular Commission recently given to Mr. CHARLES W. BROOKS, of San Francisco, by the Government of Japan—the first commission of the kind issued by that Government:

CHARLES WOLCOTT BROOKS—We have the honor of stating to you, that on the recommendation of His Excellency R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH, Minister Resident of the United States in Japan, that you being righteous and distinguished among men for ability, you are proper to appoint as Japanese Consul. Our Government, with this understanding, has elected you, and now appoints you as Japanese Consul at San Francisco. Accordingly documents accrediting you shall be delivered you from the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, OGASAWARA IKI, NO KAMI, to His Excellency R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH; and we hope that on forwarding the above matter to your Government through His Excellency R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH, you will be properly noticed.

Our Minister having read your previous communication on this subject, we are now very happy to appoint you first on this matter. The Government was informed that for many years you have taken kind care of Japanese, for which our Minister for Foreign Affairs feels very grateful to you; and we also present our thanks before you.

We trust that you will be ever true to the interests of Japan at all times; and His Excellency, the Minister Resident, will communicate to you our wishes in this case.

May you enjoy good health. We present our sincerest regards to you.

Respectfully communicated.
KEIO, 3d year, 28th day, 9th month.
EDZURE KAGA, No Kami.
ICHINO ICHIKWZEN, No Kami.
HAWAKATS OMI, No Kami.
ICHIKAWA KAWACHI, No Kami.
KIHOUTCHI JONS, No Kami.
SAKAYE ISOSIMA, No Kami.
KASI SEIZABROO.

Another Member of the Georgia Convention Declines a Nomination for Governor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 6.

To the Editor of the Atlanta Era:

I notice in your paper this morning a communication from the Hall of Georgia Constitutional Convention, signed "Many Delegates," suggesting my name as a "suitable person for Governor of Georgia." With a due sense of my obligations to the honorable delegates for their appreciation, they will please allow me to say that I have no aspirations for so distinguished a position, and I think it a subject of regret that so many are allowing their names urged for this position at this early day. In my judgment, it were far better that our attention should be exclusively directed to the formation of a good Constitution, upon which we can cordially agree. When a candidate is selected for this high position, it should be one who is a living, active, positive, overpowering weight in himself; one favorably known to the people of Georgia by his past public service; one who can add dignity and strength to the office by the high elevation of his own character. Very respectfully,
N. L. ANGIER.

Paraffine Explosion in South Brooklyn—Two Men Burned to Death, and One Seriously Injured.

An explosion of paraffine oilworks took place last evening, which unfortunately resulted in the death of one man, and the fatal injuring of another. At 10:30 P. M. a bright, lurid glare, followed by a dull, rumbling noise, was observed proceeding from the oil buildings of Mr. RICHARDSON, in Nelson-street, near Columbia. On proceeding to the scene of the occurrence it was found a portion of the building had been completely destroyed, but the fire had not spread beyond the spot where the explosion had taken place. At the time of the fire three men were working on the premises, employed watching the five stills in operation. The chief stillman was a man named JAMES BROUGH. His charred remains were first brought from the ruins. They were in a horribly mutilated condition—his bowels protruding, his body quite black, and covered by a liquid-like tar, and his hair singed. He was in a state of nudity, his clothes and even his boots having been completely burned. He was taken from the burning mass by Assistant-Engineer DOWD, JOHN CURRAN, Foreman of Engine No. 16, and JAMES DOWD, of the same Company, who had him conveyed to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house. His watch was the only means by which he could be identified, and leaves a wife and four children who were dependent on him for support. The next person brought from the ruins was a man named CONROY, assistant stillman, who was burned as high up as the neck. His recovery is considered hopeless. He was conveyed to the City Hopital by order of Roundsman BRUMLEY. Another man, supposed to be burned to death, still remains in the ruins. The explosion, it is said, was caused by the flame of a candle coming in contact with some escaped gas. The candle was brought into the house by one of the unfortunate men. The damage to the building is trifling—something over $200.

American (Waltham) Watches.

Recommended by
Railroad Engineers, Conductors, Expressmen, and other experts as superior to all others for durability, steadiness and accuracy as timekeepers.

Purchasers should invariably insist on a certificate of genuineness.

For sale by all respectable dealers.—Advertisement.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to one moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Valuable and Reliable.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will be found invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, &c. For public speakers and singers, and those who overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving an irritated throat, and will render articulation easy. *As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.*

Neuralgia in all its Stages—Nerve-ache, and other painful nervous complaints, ejected from the system and prevented by partaking of Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL, which invigorates and tones the nerve fluid, and effects a cure. This is a safe medicine for debilitated constitutions. Apothecaries have it. Principal Depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,
I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the
VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL)
which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, Laroche, Joubert et Cie Paris Wedding Cards and Visiting Cards.

MARRIED.

BLAKE—TOWNSEND.—At the bride's residence, 17th-st., by Rev. A. H. Kellogg, of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, ASA S. BLAKE to M. T. TOWNSEND, second daughter of Dr. M. T. Townsend, all of this City.

SLAUSON—BULKLEY.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, by Rev. Henry Benedict, WILSON D. SLAUSON to HELEN, only daughter of Gersham Bulkley, Esq., all of the town of Rye.

DIED.

ALLEY.—On Third Day evening, in her 77th year, MARY, relict of Saul Alley, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Seventh Day, (Saturday,) at 11 A. M., from her late residence, No. 6 Washington-square.

BOYD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, WILLIAM BOYD, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Company A, Eighth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 196 Elm-st.

BURKE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, at the residence of Rev. Dr. S. A. Corey, BESSIE ADELAIDE, only daughter of Edward and Adelaide May Burke, aged 6 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., at 12 M. on Friday, Feb. 14.

BAKER.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday afternoon, Feb. 10, EDWARD ALEXANDER, only son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth C. Baker, aged 11 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, on Thursday morning, the 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8 o'clock in the morning by Morris and Essex Railroad.

GOODRICH.—In Cincinnati, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, of typhoid fever, Mr. E. T. GOODRICH, aged 51 years.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, DAVID W. MILLER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HITCHCOCK.—At Westchester, on Monday morning, Feb. 10, HANNAH E., wife of John Hitchcock, Jr., and daughter of the late William Ryer, in her 45th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1¾ o'clock, from her late residence, at Bronxdale, Westchester.

LOCKWOOD.—In Poughkeepsie, Second month 11th, ELIAS LOCKWOOD, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, Water-st., Poughkeepsie, on Fifth Day (Thursday) next, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILDEBERGER.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 12, ELIZA, widow of the late George W. Mildeberger.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MCBRIDE.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M., SARAH M., wife of Henry McBride.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NELSON.—At Key West, Fla., suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 9, ALEXANDER C. NELSON, of the firm of E. Muller & Nelson, of this City, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRICE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, LILIAN, only child of Alfred B. and Adelia S. Price, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her grandfather, No. 61 West Washington-place, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cherry Valley, N. Y., for interment.

ROSS.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 12, DANIEL L. ROSS, of this City, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 139 Madison-av., on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

SAWYER.—On Monday, Feb. 10, MARY CAROLINE, only daughter of Dr. S. J. and Helen A. Sawyer, aged 1 year and 6 months.

SANDS.—At Fredericksburg, Va., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, Mrs. MARIA SANDS, widow of the late Joseph Sands, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STURGES.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 11 A. M., EDWIN S. STURGES, of this City, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 8 Morris-place, West 42d-st., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M.

TRAVIS.—On Monday, Feb. 10, Rev. ROBERT TRAVIS, of the New-York East Conference of the M. E. Church, aged 72 years, 1 month and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, his brethren in the ministry and the members of the Amaranthus Lodge No. 352, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Jane-street M. E. Church, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

TIFFANY.—At the residence of his grandmother, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 12, GEORGE FOX TIFFANY, grandson of the late William W. Fox, aged 21 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

VAN VELSOR.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 10, HENRY VAN VELSOR, aged 45 years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 136 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WHITING.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, of pneumonia, ELIZA B., wife of the late Rev. Marshall Whiting, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, Astoria, on Friday, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Ferry foot of 92d-st., East River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITHIN THE WHOLE RANGE OF tonic and alterative medicines known, none is entitled to more consideration than the PERUVIAN SYRUP. In all cases of enfeebled and debilitated constitution it is the very remedy needed. The most positive proof of this can be adduced.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE PROFESSIONALLY at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. All advice free of charge, but for a thorough examination of the Lungs with his Respirometer his price is $5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

ALL CLAIMANTS TO THE
HOLT ESTATES
of England are requested to attend an adjourned meeting, to be held WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1868, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, New-York, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, and for the transaction of other important business.
By order of THE COMMITTEE.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 11th, WEDNESDAY, 12th, THURSDAY, 13th inst. and SATURDAY, 15th, closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $20 to $40 each, for in or out door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one; having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. State your case, and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st. New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR
ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

THE LOVER'S DICTIONARY. A Poetical Treasury of Lovers' Thoughts, Fancies, Addresses, and Dilemmas. Indexed with nearly Ten Thousand References as a Dictionary of Compliments and Guide to the Study of the Tender Science. Post 8vo, cloth, $3 50; Gilt Edges, $4 25.

A very happily-chosen and numerous collection of love poems from all authors, but so arranged that lovers can make it a lexicon of compliments if they wish. In these 700 pages what lover cannot find the wherewith to express his passion? Who shall go away unsatisfied, saying there is not enough?—*Springfield Republican.*

The volume has evidently been edited with great care, the comprehensive index alone implying a great deal of intelligent labor.—*Boston Transcript.*

This book may be termed unique. We have seen few collections of the poetry of the affections so well prepared for instantaneous reference. The "Dictionary" portion is a veritable novelty, and we can well suppose it will be studiously consulted by that happy-unhappy, that blest-unblest class, for whom it is especially compiled.—*Philadelphia Post.*

A choice winnowing of the pure and beautiful in love-writing.—*N. Y. Evening Gazette.*

HARPER & BROTHERS *will send the above Work by Mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the Price.*

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS.

A MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND LABORS OF
FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D., LL. D.
INCLUDING SELECTIONS FROM HIS PERSONAL REMINISCENCES AND CORRESPONDENCE. BY HIS SONS,
FRANCIS WAYLAND AND H. L. WAYLAND.
Two vols. large 12mo. Illustrated by two steel plate likenesses of Dr. Wayland. Printed on laid tinted paper. Price per set, $4.

"The career of the late President Wayland affords a striking illustration of the influence exerted in American society by integrity of purpose, purity of life, and force of character. He wielded a commanding authority in a wide sphere. His opinions had almost the weight of an oracle with many of the first minds in the country."—*New-York Tribune.*

"A wise and a good man, doubly great, for 'goodness is greatness,' his days are ended, but his influence will be felt for hundreds of years down the surging waves of time."—*Baltimore American.*

"The name of Francis Wayland is fragrant of ripe scholarship and pure devotion."—*Christian Advocate, Pittsburg.*

No man who is accustomed to read good books can afford to be without the "Life of Dr. Wayland."

THE LONG-PROMISED
LIFE AND LETTERS OF
DR. BETHUNE.
By ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST, D. D.,
1 vol. large 12mo, with a steel plate likeness of Dr. Bethune, and three full page illustrations, price...$2 00
Tinted paper edition, crown octavo.....................2 25

"It is a choice biography of a choice man. A fountain of fun, and another of purest devotion, were ever bubbling up in his heart side by side."—*Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati.*

"This delightful volume is a model work in religious biography."—*Northwestern Presbyterian, Chicago.*

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
By Mrs. R. H. DAVIS, author of "Margaret Howth," "Life in the Iron Mills," &c., &c. One vol. octavo, elegantly illustrated. Price $2.

"One of the most powerful works of fiction by any American author."—*New-York Times.*

"Passages of touching interest abound throughout the volume."—*Gazette, Pittsburg.*

"Mrs. Davis has in our opinion written one of the masterpieces of the year."—*Democrat, Concord.*

THEO. TILTON'S POEMS.
Complete in one volume.
THE SEXTON'S TALE AND OTHER POEMS.
By THEODORE TILTON, editor of the *New-York Independent.* Illustrated by an ornamental title-page and elegant tail-pieces for each Poem, printed on tinted paper, and bound with beveled boards and fancy cloth. One vol., 16mo. $1 50.

A PARTING WORD.
BY REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D.
One vol., 16mo, cloth. Price 60 cents.
It is a most charming little book.
Any of the above sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price.

SHELDON & COMPANY,
Publishers,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York.

SECOND EDITION.
A JOURNEY IN BRAZIL.
By Professor and Mrs. LOUIS AGASSIZ. With eight full page illustrations and numerous smaller ones, from photographs and sketches. 1 vol. 8vo, Morocco cloth, $5. Half calf, $8.

The speedy exhaustion of the first edition of this work proves the interest felt by the public in the remarkably successful and important expedition it describes.

The new and rich field of observation, the unsurpassed qualifications of the observers, the thrilling adventures they experienced, the graphic and picturesque style in which the story is told, and the excellent illustrations, render this one of the most valuable and attractive books of travel ever published.

"This 'Journey in Brazil' is a genuine book,—as natural a production as any of those tropical growths it describes, carrying with it some of the freshness and interest of that vast Amazonian valley. It will, in its own way, give a help to the late cosmopolite policy of the Brazilian Government, and open that magnificent and imperial river as effectively to the world of science and philosophy as the Emperor has opened it to the world of trade and commerce."—*New-York Times.*

"A more charming volume of travels we have seldom met with. The authors' habits of close observation were applied to the social as well as the natural aspects of the country they were exploring, and the last chapter, giving their 'general impressions of Brazil,' is particularly valuable on this point."—*Springfield Republican.*

"A work full of scientific revelation, and also giving a spirited description of Brazil in its artificial as well as natural phases."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"The publication of the results of the observations of the greatest living naturalist, a man so eminent and accurate in all the various branches of natural science, on so large and rich a field as Brazil, is an important event in the scientific history of the nineteenth century. The volume before us is one of the most charming books of travel ever published, and will be found of great interest to all classes."—*Boston Traveller.*

"The present volume possesses a high degree of interest in the richness of its details concerning the manners and customs, social life, and natural scenery of Brazil, its animated, and often picturesque narrative, and the graceful freedom and simplicity of its style."—*New-York Tribune.*

"It is impossible to give the reader an idea of the wealth in the volume."—*Boston Transcript.*

For sale by all booksellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston,
And No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN
on the errors and abuses incident to youth and early manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

POLITICAL.

GRANT, FENTON AND VICTORY.

A meeting will be held at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Fenton Central Campaign Club of the State, to ratify the action of the Syracuse Convention of the 5th. The following eminent speakers have been invited and are expected to be present: Major-Gen. John A. Logan, Hon. James W. Nye, Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, Hon. Joshua Van Cott, Judge R. D. Culver, Hon. F. J. Fithian, Hon. C. P. Shaw and others. The officers and members of the local F. C. C. Clubs, the officers and members of all other organizations favorable to the nomination of Grant and Fenton for President and Vice-President, are cordially invited to be present and participate on this occasion.
E. D. CULVER,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, inst., at 7½ o'clock. Executive Committee will meet at 7. THOMAS MURPHY, President.
A. J. PLUME, MICHAEL HALLORAN, Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	111½	111¾	5-20 C., '67, new...	108	108⅛
Coupon, 1881	112	112½	10-40 Reg	101½	101¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107¾	108	10-40 Coupon...	104⅛	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111⅜	111⅝	Gold	141⅝	141¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109	109½	June 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109¾	110	July 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 C. '65, new.	107⅞	108			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

No. 12 Wall St. (?)

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE

7-30 Notes, Feb 12, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $8 05 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 85 DIFFERENCE

ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,

No. 80 Lombard-st., London, E. C.

DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, UNITED STATES BONDS AND ALL AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Orders for British products promptly executed.

Liberal advances made on approved consignments.

Collections made and drafts retired.

Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

$300,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,

No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST.,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 394, 367, 357, 269, 432, 4.8, 566, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.

L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th inst. until the morning of the 26th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 14th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of two thousand dollars of said bonds, for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES C. BELL,
FRED'K A. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st., Feb. 3, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Directors of this Company, held this day, SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

WM. B. FLOWERY,
Secretary pro tem

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting. Also, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee. AARON A. DEGRAUW, Secretary of Stockholders' Meeting, 242 South-st., New-York.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open and will remain open until the whole amount ($150,000) shall have been subscribed, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and at the office of Messrs. RIGGS & CO., Bankers, No. 56 Wall-st.

HYKO SILVER MINING COMPANY.—5,000 full paid up shares of the capital stock of this Company for sale, at $2 75 per share. Apply to BENJAMIN TOMES, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HOMŒOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL..................$200,000.

PRESIDENT,

D. D. T. MARSHALL.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OPEN AT THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, CORNER OF BROAD-STREET AND EXCHANGE PLACE.

Copies of the charter and any information desired may be obtained at the office of CHAMBERS & RICH, No. 41 Pine-st.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

RACINE,
KENOSHA,
MILWAUKIE AND
WATERTOWN BONDS

Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS.

CITIZENS' GAS.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,

No. 209 Walnut-st.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1868.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

S. McHENRY, Secretary.

C. F. I. & C.—FOR COST, FREIGHT, INSURance and commission, any production of Great Britain can be procured at the lowest market rates through Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & CO., American Bankers and Merchants, No. 80 Lombard-st., London. Orders by cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly on application.

ELECTION.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 6, 1868.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

INTEREST PAID FROM THE 1ST DAY of every month by the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg, corner South 7th and 1st sts. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MINER & SOMERVILLE, is this day dissolved by

HENRY D. MINER,

FEB. 11, 1868. Senior partner of above firm.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 128 West 24th-st.,

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, PAINTINGS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, WINES, &c., by order of executors of Margaret Stouvenel, deceased.

PARLORS—Velvet carpets; rosewood suites, seven pieces, in crimson brocatelle; rosewood piano, by Descombes & Co., New-York; carved rosewood centre tables; mantel mirrors; clocks and mantel ornaments; lace curtains; a number of fine and valuable oil paintings, &c.

BEDROOMS—Mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, tables, extra fine mattresses and bedding, linen sheets, towels, napkins, quilts, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Black-walnut furniture, paintings, engravings, silver-plated ware, porcelain and glassware, desk, and a small but choice assortment of fine clarets, sherry, port, champagne, &c.

Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

By order of WM. YOUNGS, N. LAUZIN. } Executors.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. — East River:

FRESH MESSINA ORANGES AND LEMONS.

4,518 boxes fresh Messina oranges.

800 boxes fresh Messina lemons. Cargo brig *Eugenia*, from Messina.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FACTORY AND TENEMENT PROPERTY, NOS. 60, 62, 64 AND 66 CANNON-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

CANNON-ST.—The four lots of land, together with the improvements thereon, situate on the easterly side of Cannon-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts., and known as Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st. The improvements consist of four two-story and attic brick houses on the front, a new three-story brick factory, two brick shops and a brick stable on the rear thereof. This property is now occupied by R. M. Patrick, Esq., as a safe manufactory, and is well adapted for a heavy manufacturing business, or can be altered into a large tenement property. Lots together 100 feet square.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PREMISES NOS. 23 AND 27 MARKET-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of John Hart, M. D., deceased:

MARKET-ST.—The lot of land with the four-story brick store and dwelling on the front, and brick stable in the rear thereof, situate on the southwest corner of Market and Henry sts., known as No. 23 Market-st.

The lot of land with the three-story brick house on the front, and brick stable on the rear thereof, situate on the west side of Market-st., 50 feet south of Henry-st., and known as No. 27 Market-st.

The alley in the rear of said premises is an alley in common between the owners of Nos. 23, 25, 27 and 29, and is to be kept open and in order by said owners. Each 25x113 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING AND DWELLING PROPERTY ON 1ST-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1ST-ST.—The plot of land, with the three-story brick dwelling-house, large four-story brick packing-house and brick stable thereon, situate on the north side of 1st-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av. The house is 17 feet front, 23 feet 10 inches rear, by 50 feet in depth; packing-house is 40x115 feet, well and substantially built, with fine cellar under all. This is one of the best pieces of manufacturing property now offering in the market.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 13TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 13TH-ST.—The two three-story brick houses (with brown-stone basements) and lots on the south side of 13th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., and known as Nos. 240 and 242. The houses are about 40 feet deep; No. 240 has gas and water, and No. 242 has water on first floor. The above property is in the Ninth Ward, and in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated Gansevoort Market, about 19 by 77 feet each.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

Feb. 13 and 14, at 7 o'clock.

OIL PAINTINGS—A valuable collection, chiefly just received from France, comprising many gems of ancient and modern art, including warranted originals by Wouverman and Claude Lorraine. Also, a collection from the studios of European artists, sketches, &c. Catalogues are ready and the pictures are on exhibition.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

On the 29th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., I will sell at public auction the lot with the unfinished dwelling thereon, situated on Hillhouse-av., New-Haven—lately the property of John S. Graves; sale will take place on the premises. For terms of sale and other information inquire of LUZON B. MORRIS, assignor in bankruptcy of John S. Graves.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl st., Brooklyn—REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture; Mirrors, China, Plated-ware, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Stoves, &c.; also, Fine Rosewood Pianos.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, FEB. 13, a splendid collection of standard ENGLISH and AMERICAN BOOKS. The books are now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

AUCTION SALES.

BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES, Clinton Hall, Astor-place,

THURSDAY, FEB. 13, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

CATALOGUE

OF A

SUPERB COLLECTION OF ENGLISH BOOKS,

OF RECENT IMPORTATION,

COMPRISING

A very choice and select assortment of Works in every Department of Literature,

OF THE BEST EDITIONS,

SOME IN ELEGANT BINDINGS, MANY VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED WORKS, &c., &c.

Among which may be mentioned Canova's Works, 3 vols.; Constable's Landscape Scenery; Cook's Voyages, 8 vols., 4to and Atlas; Daniell's Oriental Scenery and Animated Nature, 5 vols.; Day's Fishes of Malabar, colored plates; Doré's Illustrated Works; Finden's Beauties of Moore; Gillray's Caricatures, with suppressed plates, 3 vols.; Greville's Flora, 6 vols.; Gruner's Ornamental Art; Higgins' Celtic Druids; Hogarth's Works; Holbein's Henry VIII.; Jardine's Naturalist's Library, 40 vols.; Lawrence Gallery; Hawkins' Coins, large paper; Madden's Jewish Coinage, large paper; Ottley's School of Design; Prichard's History of Man, colored plates, 2 vols.; Pugin's Architectural Works; London Punch, 40 vols., &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and books on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LUMBER AND COAL YARD, &C.

Will be sold at public auction at Port Chester, Westchester County, New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 A. M., on the premises at Lyons' Point, Port Chester, the entire stock of LUMBER, COAL AND HARDWARE AND BUILDING MATERIALS, &c., contained in the lumber and coal yard and store recently occupied by the late William L. Bush, at Lyons' Point, Port Chester.

The stock is large and well assorted, and as it will be offered for sale in one entire lot, a splendid opportunity is afforded to make an investment in a profitable business.

The stock will be sold with the privilege to the purchaser of leasing or purchasing the dock and real estate at Lyons' Point at a price to be named.

For further particulars apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 33, New-York, or to JOHN M. LYON, Port Chester.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Administrator, &c.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, assignee of HENRY F. METZLER and THOMAS G. COWPERTHWAITE, bankrupts, hereby give notice that he will sell at public auction the machinery, consisting of two circular saws, one double scroll saw, two turning lathes, one mortising machine, shafting and pulleys, steam-pipe, &c.; children's carriages, hobby-horses, patent leaping horses, finished and unfinished; safe and office fixtures, lumber, and the stock in trade of said bankrupts, at their late place of business, Nos. 618 and 620 5th-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock of said day.

JOHN K. KNAPP, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON MARION-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John J. Jenkins, Esq., executor of John Hipper, deceased:

MARION-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Marion-st., near Prince-st., and known as No. 64 Marion-st. Lot 25.10 by 65.3.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels	K. B. C.	
150 barrels	K. B. C.	3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels	K. B. C.	3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels	K. B. C.	
250 barrels	K. B. C.	4,184 to 4,433.
250 barrels	K. B. C.	4,484 to 4,683.
100 barrels	K. B. C.	4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels	K. B. C.	4,984 to 5,238.
100 barrels	K. B. C.	5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:

300 bbls.	K. B. C.
100 bbls.	P.
100 bbls.	A.
50 bbls.	B.
200 bbls.	G. D.

and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, R. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Climie, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3.

PITKIN & CO.,
No. 5 Park-place.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec26-lawtomar26

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH LE COMTE and GEORGE A. PERKINS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estates of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EVERETT CLAPP, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. WOOD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS KALLMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE PLACE SUGAR REFINERY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged bankrupt, on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt corporation, to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt corporation, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of March, A.D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 13, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY ROSENSTEIN, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, corner Bay and Drayton-streets, Savannah, Georgia, before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES LILIENTHAL, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at at the office of the Register, corner Bay and Drayton sts., Savannah, Ga., before F. S. Hesseltine, Register, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

FEB. 7, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OSCAR C. FERRIS, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, corner Bay and Drayton sts., Savannah, Georgia, before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM G. DICKSON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 31st day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIAS COHEN, of the City of Savannah, County of Chatham, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of the Register, corner Bay and Drayton sts., Savannah, Ga., before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CAMPBELL, JR., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Campbell, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1868.

f13-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES H. HOLCOMB and GEORGE P. HOLCOMB, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James H. Holcomb, of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and George P. Holcomb, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and of the copartnership of J. H. Holcomb & Co., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon said James H. Holcomb's petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York this 6th day of February, 1868.

JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,

f13-law3wTh* No. 34 Pine-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SOLOMON, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Solomon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 4th day of February, 1868.

JAMES DAVIS, Assignee, No. 34 Pine-st.

f13-law3wTh*

NO. 569.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR KRAUSE, a Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isidor Krause, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f13-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. ALDRICH, Bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Aldrich, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f6-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS WESTERVELT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cornelius Westervelt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who was, to wit, on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja30-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ULRICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Ulrich, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1867.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,

f6-law3wTh* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK: at Seneca Falls, the 10th day of February, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ABEL DOWNS, of Seneca Falls, in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

f13-law4wTh* WILLIAM CLARK, Assignee.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—At Seneca Falls, the 10th day of February, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SEABURY S. GOULD, of Seneca Falls, in the County of Seneca and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

f13-law4wTh* WILLIAM CLARK, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMEON M. RUNYON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors and the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PUTNAM F. SPAULDING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, (formerly a member of the firm of Black & Spaulding,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James E. Dwight, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHILIP T. HEARTT, of Bloomfield, New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of February, 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL DIETZ, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 12, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO P. VAN BUREN, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alonzo P. Van Buren, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Theodore B. Gates Register in Bankruptcy, in the Village of Kingston, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated Kingston, on the 4th day of February, 1868.

f6-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BOWROSAN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles Bowrosan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1868.

f6-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM LARCHAR, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Larchar, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York on the 4th day of February, 1868.

f6-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID FELT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York in said District on the 28th day of January A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of David Felt: Take notice, that a petition has been filed in said Court by David Felt, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. James E. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. GEO. F. BETTS,

ja30-law3wTh* Clerk of the District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER W. GALLAUDET, a bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1868.

ja30-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD B. ZIPPERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, 29th day of January, 1868.

ja30-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK E. LUTHY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1868.

ja30-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT MOULTON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts:—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt

Dated New-York, Feb. 6, 1868.

f6-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JASON H. BOCKOVER, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jason H. Bockover, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f13-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALVE E. LAING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alve E. Laing, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

ALBERT DAY, Attorney for petitioner, No. 114 Nassau-st., New-York. f6-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. STEVENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James H. Stevens, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of January, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja30-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN B. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen B. Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York the 24th day of January A. D. 1868.

WALTER DURACK, Assignee,

ja30-law3wTh* No. 9 Chambers-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHMOND HIBBARD, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richmond Hibbard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

ja30-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of ISAAC LEWINE, bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Isaac Lewine, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, Jan. 24, 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f6-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Feb. 3, 1868.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on the 14th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JNO. J. SEARING, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CROTON NATIONAL BANK,
No. 63 William-st.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT has been declared upon all claims proved and allowed prior to the 20th inst., on and after which date the dividend will be paid.

C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire care of an infant and bring it up with a bottle; and can do plain sewing; with the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 347 Navy-st., between Fulton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young woman of experience and good address; competent to take entire charge of a child from its birth, or assist in care of grown children; reference from last employer. Call at No. 328 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is an excellent cook and baker; good City reference. Also, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 347 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO is a thorough, competent cook, a situation in a private family or first-class boarding-house; can do French and Italian, as well as English; both meats and pastries; seen for two days; City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO having entire charge, a position as housekeeper; thoroughly understands the duties of a household and the management of servants; unexceptional references given. Call on or address Mrs. C. A. D., No. 39 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITuation as plain cook; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY a young Protestant American woman; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children, and chamberwork, if required. Can be seen at No. 236 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as good cook; would have no objection to assist with the washing; has good reference. Address No. 28 East 40th-st.; can be seen for two days, over the coachhouse.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as a good plain cook and to assist with the washing, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 103 West 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing if required; best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 195 1st-av., second floor, near 13th-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as first-class cook; understands the business in all its branches; the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, who is also willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best of reference of two years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as first-class cook; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 434 West 27th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as seamstress; understands her business; is used to traveling; can produce testimonials, both verbal and written, in reference to her capacity as infant's nurse or seamstress. Call or address 475 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS—one as meat and pastry cook, the other as laundress; will assist in the kitchen if needed; good reference. Apply at No. 120 Mott-st., between Grand and Hester, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR country, for a girl lately landed; is a good washer and ironer; can do plain cooking and makes good bread; has references from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, without any charge, a situation as lady's maid; understands all kinds of sewing and hair-dressing; would go as nurse; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 217 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook and to assist with the washing; is an excellent plain cook and baker; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A family washing at her own house; is a first-rate laundress, and understands fluting; can give most respectable reference. Address or call on Mrs. D., No. 407 East 22d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; understands cookery in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 302 West 4th-st., near 13th-st and 8th-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A SITuation as nurse or companion to an invalid lady, or would go as governess to instruct small children; best of reference given. Call or address No. 406 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl of good address as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Apply for two days at No. 75 Division-st., Room No. 3, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework for a small private family; good City references given. Call at No. 111 Henry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good references given. Call at No. 1,434 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook, and to assist at washing and ironing, in a private family; best City references given. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 415 West 41st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has two years reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 380 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOman a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or to wait on an invalid lady; excellent references given. Apply at her present employer's, No. 134 West 2?d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WILL assist in washing and ironing, by a young woman; has good City references. Inquire at No. 63 West 49th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUation as waitress or nursery work; no objection to the country. Address W. W. HOME, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, as cook; understands French cooking, pastry, &c. Address No. 119 West 39th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER TO GO OUT by the day; is a good fitter, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. No. 219 East 21st-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL not long in this country, a situation to do chamberwork or washing, or would take care of a child. Can be seen until engaged at No. 28 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 295½ 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as monthly or sick nurse; good City reference. Call all the week at No. 22 Spring-st.

AN INTELLIGENT, COMPETENT NEW-England lady desires a reengagement as housekeeper or as companion to an invalid lady; can give the best of City references. Address Mrs. M. EDWARDS, Station G, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COOK WHO UNDERSTANDS soups, game, fish and desserts of all kinds, a situation; she is a good meat and pastry cook; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as laundress; can give the very best of reference in the City. Call or send to No. 340 East 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; can work a vegetable garden; make himself generally useful; his wife as plain cook, washer and ironer; good hand at milk and butter; best of references from last place. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS (MARried) man, without children, who understands gardening, greenhouses and hot-beds; can milk; understands the care of horses thoroughly. Call for two weeks at No. 101 Wall-st. RUFUS D. CASE.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; no family; understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, flower garden and kitchen garden; best of City references. Address J. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as a first-class groom; is a good careful driver and willing and obliging in every respect; the best of City reference given. Address A. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young married man; no children; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City and country reference. Address B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a practical married man, with no incumbrance; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place in all its departments; good City reference. Address WANTED, Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; has the best of country recommendation; will make himself generally useful; will assist in garden if required. Address J. M. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business; many years' experience; best of recommendations given; willing to go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 41 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant man, a situation as waiter or as an attendant to an invalid gentleman; has the best doctor's references; no objection to City or State. Address W. P., No. 329 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful driver; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Address R., *Times* Office, Box No. 211.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, a situation in the country; understands the care of horses perfectly; wife is a good cook and willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 5 Christopher-st. until engaged.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a married man; understands the care of the greenhouse flower-beds, cold or forcing grapery, kitchen garden and hot-beds. Address Gardener, No. 448 Cherry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a very competent man who has the very best of City reference as to ability, integrity, &c. Call or address M. L., at the new Saddlery Warehouse of J. P. Trainor & Co., No. 448 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, A SITuation as gardener or farmer; understands his business, has good reference; understands greenhouse plants and grapery. Apply to A. S., Box 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A hotel or restaurant; can speak Italian, French and English; good reference. Call or address P. D., No. 160 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, lately arrived, a situation as waiter; has lived with first-class families in the old country. No. 1,380 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; is a first-class servant, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 504 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (NO INCUMbrance) a situation as gardener; has a practical knowledge of all its branches; best City reference can be given. Address P. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address GRASSLE, tailor, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SUPERINTENDent of some large mining concern, by an experienced mining engineer. Address G. F. D., Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardiner in green-house, hot and cold vineries, &c.; unexceptionable recommends. Address G. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS butcher, who understands his business in all its branches. Address D. S., at Thos. Mitchell's, No. 25 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAN COOK IN a hotel or restaurant; four years good character. Call or address G. P., No. 160 East 25th-st.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—A GENtleman having an abundance of leisure in each day, is desirous of procuring an engagement with one or more parties as copyist, or in any capacity in which good, rapid and accurate penmanship would be properly appreciated and rewarded. Address E., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as clerk; salary no object. Address J. W. B., at Thomas Mitchell's, No. 25 Washington-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company in this City, energetic agents to canvass this district and vicinity; also, traveling, State and local agents throughout the United States; the most liberal compensation allowed, and unusual advantages offered.

Address Box No. 1,519, P. O., New-York.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN IN A WHOLEsale boot and shoe house, who can control a first-class near-by or Western trade; best of reference required. Address, stating location of trade, &c., G. B. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS practical accountant wanted in a responsible position. Apply by letter to Box No. 1,782 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK TO GO TO the country, who can bring City reference and is first-class; none other need apply. Call at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 45 3d-av., second house from 10th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRY GOODS HOUSE; about 16; who resides with his parents in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. Address M. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, one who understands the care of hot and cold grapery. References required. Apply to No. 140 Front-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY,

14th-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS.
GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., CORSETS, &c.,
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

KID GLOVES, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

AT GRAND-ST., CHEAP STORE.

During the alterations and extension of these premises the business entrance will be

Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.

We are selling our silk, millinery and straw goods cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block East from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will close out the following

RICH AND STAPLE DRY GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS,

in order to make room for Spring importations, consisting of Linen Sheetings, Pillow and Shirting Linens, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Huck Towels, Quilts, Blankets, Jaconets, Plaid and Plain Cambrics, Swiss Tarleton, Nainsook, Mulls, and every variety of White Goods, Piques, Marseilles, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, by the piece, at case prices.

SILKS, from 75 cents up to the finest qualities imported, at prices never before offered; Lupin's BLACK and Silk Worsted Grenadines, in all widths and qualities, at 50 per cent. less than cost of importation; Black Bombazines, Black Alpacas, Tamise, Poplins and Empress Cloths, and a large stock of MOURNING GOODS.

IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, in all colors; Empress Cloths at half cost of importation; Plaid Poplins, from 20 cents up to very fine goods, at same proportion.

FRENCH MERINOES, at prices less than before the war.

BLACK LYONS MANTILLA AND HAT VELVETS.

PARIS CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, in all styles and colors, the largest and most complete assortment in the City, purchased at the late great auction sales, at about half cost of importation, will be sold at a small advance.

CORSETS HALF PRICE.

ONE DOLLAR WORTH TWO.

French woven whalebone corsets, good shape; also cheap linen handkerchiefs, collars, laces, embroideries, frillings, ribbons, dress trimmings, gloves, &c., &c.

N. B.—Werby's Paris corsets and new shape skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—GENERAL OR SPECIAL, with $20,000 or $25,000, in a well-established mercantile house, having a large near-by trade. Object to increase the business. Best of reference given, and none but parties furnishing like reference treated with. Address T. P. E., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE charge of a well-established newspaper and job printing office, who has capital sufficient to take an interest in the business. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

A CARPET STORE TO LET—A DESIRAble stand, No. 263 Bowery. Apply up stairs.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $130 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS.
including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $135 or $145; second cabin $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

TARIFA.....Feb. 12
TRIPOLI.....Feb. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 65 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
ATLANTA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25

Chief cabin passage.....$150
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....165

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $100, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. HILLMAN, from New-York, Feb. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. FINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.

The new screw steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

OCEAN TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY...Feb. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY...Feb. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY...Feb. 29

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$36
To London	105	To London	39
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $50; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, belonging to the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN.....MINNESOTA.
COLORADO.....NEBRASKA.

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship ORIZONDA.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will always be LOWER than BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, Pres. Panama Ferry.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

CALEDONIA, Macdonald, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
ROW, Henderson, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
BRITANNIA, Laird, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabin $80 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $164.

Intermediate, $55; Steerage, $26.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $55.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, Paris, at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

DENMARK, Thomson.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HELVETIA, Cutting.....SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, Hall.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, Grace.....SATURDAY, Mar. 14

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 72 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of each month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. F. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

These splendid steamers run expressly to time, and mail at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, via Nassau, Feb. 27.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. H. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, the well-known fast-sailing side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.

Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ¾ cent per pound.
Passage money, $60 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 38 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The side-wheel steamship ALABAMA will sail for above ports from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 38 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 14.
EL DORADO, Capt. HYDE, FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points beyond, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.—The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 38 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 3, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.

For freight or passage apply to
E. A. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 26 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Thursday, at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 53 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. K. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, Chadwick, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 15
MONTGOMERY, Lyons, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 22
at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River.

E. CROWELL, Agent, No. 23 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

Every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 18.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
M. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Day-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
M. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Day-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast A 1 steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior.

Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship BIENVILLE leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M. will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.

For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 38 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after MONDAY, January 6th, 1868.

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT Foot of Duane-st. Ferry, Cortlandt-st. Ferry.

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

6:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Otisville and principal stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. Connects at Salamanca with sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 8:45 a.m. 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 5:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. DIKER, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day (excepting Saturdays) attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Matteawan at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9 P. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:23, 5:33 and 6:33 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:23 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE

THE STEAMBOATS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,

which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.

On and after Commencing on MONDAY, Jan 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Pier No. 27, N. R., foot of Beach-st. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 17 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., 25x103 feet, four-story. The house is newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address personally or by letter, A. S., Exchange Office, No. 629 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY, ENGLISH basement brick house; lot, 24 ft. 6 in. by 85 ft.; house, 24 ft. 6 in. by 40 ft., with two-story extension, 13 ft. by 28 ft.; in good order; 14 rooms, modern improvements; early possession; desirable investment. Apply at No. 136 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new three-story brown-stone house, northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; parlor story and stairs all black walnut; 21x32, very superior. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SAKRS, No. 118 West 49th-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, 25.8x65x105, in Waverley-place, near Washington-square; all modern improvements and in good order. Terms easy. Also others, in good locations, from $8,000 to $60,000. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, No. 27 West 16th-st.; 25 feet wide; possession May 1; price $30,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 46 West 20th-st., opposite Theological Seminary; price $13,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine apply to GEORGE M. OLKAIN, No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 12 East 37th-st. For permits to see the house apply to GEO. U. ANTHON, No. 212 5th-av.

A HANDSOME HOUSE ON EAST 17TH-ST., near Dr. Tyng's Church, 25x65; lot 100 feet. Price $18,000; terms easy. MYERS & TUCKER,
No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, LEXINGTON-av., a large and elegant corner house, with stable, at $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SUPERB FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, basement and sub-cellar, in splendid order; elegantly decorated; new fine chandeliers and gas fixtures, with all modern conveniences; containing 13 rooms, fronting Carroll Park; price $18,000; immediate possession; terms favorable. Apply to W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, No. 94 Broome-st., New-York. The property will be shown by Dr. A. B. Chadwick, corner of Court and President sts.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE in the 9th Ward—4 lots on Patchen-ave., 25 by 100: 14 lots on Hancock-st., 25 by 100; in a rapidly improving neighborhood; suitable for first-class residences; on high ground, on the grade. Apply to DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE — A DESIRABLE WELL-BUILT two-story and extension house, with two or four lots, in the highest locality in Brooklyn, twenty minutes from the ferry. M. A. RULAND, No. 5 Bookman-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN ELLIOTT-PLACE, BROOKLYN, at a decided bargain, a fine three-story and basement brick house, containing modern improvements and in complete order. Permits and particulars only by H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES IN THE VILLAGE OF GENEVA, N. Y.

A house and nine acres of land, beautifully situated on the west bank of Seneca Lake, commanding a view of the lake for 20 miles. The house is a well arranged two-story double house, in good repair, filled in with brick, 50 feet front, with wing 28 feet front, depth 40 feet, with cellar under the whole. Each main house is supplied from the village. The four acres of grounds surrounding the house are tastefully laid out, and are covered with a profusion of choice fruits, and adorned with shrubs, evergreen and hawthorn hedges. They contain a well-stocked orchard, productive kitchen garden, supplied with currant, raspberry and gooseberry bushes; a Grape Arbor, with the facilities for bathing, boating and fishing. Commodious stables, carriage-house, cow-house and other outbuildings. There are two churches within 5 minutes of it, Hobart College and good private and public schools. Society unsurpassed anywhere. Central Railroad runs through the village. Steamboats by the lake connect with Erie Railroad.

For further particulars apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st., or on the premises.

WHITESTONE—TWO COUNTRY RESIDENces, one villa plot with unfinished building, and over twenty-two acres of choice land for sale, in one parcel or separately.

Apply only to
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st.

$3.000.000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Railway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of terms. From $1 to $50 per farm; sell within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day to New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to thirty minutes from New-York. J. A. MARTIN.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS.—For sale at a bargain, 250 acres of land in Western Massachusetts, containing three producing marble quarries, thoroughly opened, together with an office, a dwelling-house, boarding-houses, barns and other outhouses, derricks, tools, horses, cattle, wagons, &c., &c., making it in complete running order and value of paying from 25 to 75 per cent. on price. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Samples of the marble may be seen and particulars obtained at Room No. 2, No. 8 Pine-st. A. C. MYERS.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT SUBURBAN residence of Philip Dater, Esq., consisting of 29 acres of land, with stone mansion-house and all necessary outbuildings, situate in Westchester County, about 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge and 3 miles from Central Park. The house is 50 feet square, modern improvements and is in good order. The place is accessible at all hours of the day by steamboat, railroad and horse cars. Apply on the premises to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

SING SING—FOR SALE ON OROTON-AV. three-quarters of a mile from steamboat landing and railroad station, a handsome two-story and attic frame house (filled in with brick), containing 10 rooms, with closets, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, with three acres of ground laid out in lawn and garden, large and commodious stable, carriage-house and barn, and a large number of shade and fruit trees. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND FINISHED place at Newburg, on the Hudson, containing 8 acres; fine view of the river; large variety of choice kinds of choice fruit and flowers; three-quarter of a mile from depots; the house is for Winter or Summer; buildings very fine; furniture, horses, carriages, sold if wanted. Anyone wishing a first-class residence, it will pay to look at this. Address Box No. 579 Newburg Postoffice, or apply to HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 54 acres on Long Island, one hour from New-York, dwelling modern and newly painted, in the old fashion; two large barns, ice house filled, and other outbuildings; stock, &c., sold with place if desired. Apply to C. L., 7 Pine-st., between 9 and 2 P. M. No. 148 Broadway, office of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE in Brooklyn or New-York, in a good location, a modern cottage house, with over four lots of ground, situated in the healthiest, prettiest location on Staten Island, within 45 minutes of City. Price (over incumbrances) $3,000. Address J. W., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND WELL-LOcated residence for sale at Plainfield, N. J.; house has 11 rooms, with bath-room, pantries, &c.; lot 150x300 feet; good barn, fruit and ornamental trees; price low. Inquire of BROOK & MAHER, Plainfield, or GEO. D. MERRILL, No. 34 Warren-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND Farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to rent. For the season. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY—A pleasant, modern built frame dwelling, containing 11 rooms, with furnace, and kitchen in rear; ice filled; well; plenty of fruit; house in perfect order; three minutes from depots; possession immediately; price, $7,000. Inquire of KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Clifton, Staten Island; pleasantly located, handsomely commodious dwelling, outbuildings, and about 8½ acres of ground; price, $16,000; terms liberal. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE with 2¼ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance; grounds tastefully; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY LANDS FOR SALE.—500 acres at 50 cents per acre; 30 acres, price $2,500; 60 acres, $3,000; 40 acres, $800, improved farms. For particulars apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 162 Broadway, third floor.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE, —40, 47 and 72 acres, with neat buildings, near village and depot. Possession immediate. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE FOR SALE—ONLY about $1,500 required; 7 rooms, good garden and handy to City, at Morrisania. DETCHELL, Westchester Land Office, No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGE HOUSES, IN good order; desirable lots; near depot, five minutes' walk from depot; price $3,500 and $4,000. Inquire of J. M. C. MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS WELL-FURNISHED house on Clark's Hill, Stamford, Conn., for one year or the Summer months. Apply to J. FLINT,
Germania Fire Insurance Co., No. 175 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GOOD DWELLING, partly furnished, near depot, to rent; eleven rooms; $1,000 per year. W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE, THIRTY ACRES, on the water; will sell $10,000 below its cost; a great bargain. Views at the office of JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IN THIS CITY IN a good location, a small house, with modern improvements, from $10,000 to $12,000. Address D., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE VERY LARGE HOUSE, OR two houses connected, on 5th-av. or immediate neighborhood; furnished or unfurnished; the best of references given. Address A. B., No. 23 Washington-place.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO RENT, BETWEEN 9th and 23d sts., 4th and 7th avs.; rent between $1,000 and $1,200. Address RENT, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED to buy or lease.—The highest price and best security given. Address R. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 448 Broome-st., three doors west of Broadway.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 78 EAST 12th-st., near 3d-av. Cord and kindling, pine, oak and hickory wood, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 39, 39, 41 and 41 Park-row, Times Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, No. 536 Broadway, opposite Barnum's Museum, and now occupied as a restaurant, from 1st May next. JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 255 6th-av., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

To let, the two four-story dwellings Nos. 34 and 35 West Washington-square, (Macdougal-st.,) corner of Washington-place, occupied as first-class boarding-houses, containing about 30 rooms, besides basements. For particulars apply at No. 11 College-place, up-stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR—"Edgewood," the country seat of Frederick Prime, Esq., on

VIRGINIA.

Progress of Reconstruction—Down upon the Committee Clerks—Mr. Parr Speaks to the Question—Great Debate on Foreign Immigration—The War of Races.

From Our Own Correspondent.
RICHMOND, Sunday, Feb. 9, 1868.

AN OLD AFFAIR.

Almost the first business done yesterday was a motion made by Mr. THOMAS, to call up the report of the Special Committee appointed to examine the charge of a breach of the rules by Mr. HUNTER, who, it will be remembered, about a month ago interrupted Mr. HUNNICUTT by saying that "if he called R. M. T. HUNTER a traitor, he was a liar." The majority report advised that Mr. HUNTER be called before the bar of the House and censured by the President. Mr. SCOTT submitted a minority report charging that Mr. HUNNICUTT was equally guilty of a breach of privilege by using language in regard to a friend and relative of Mr. HUNTER well calculated to provoke the latter to hasty language; and furthermore, that the objectionable language was not immediately taken down by the Secretary, as required by parliamentary usage; and the minority therefore suggest that no further proceedings be had. It was ordered to be printed, and the consideration of the matter postponed till Thursday.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE CLERKS.

A terrible blow was struck at those devoted but unfortunate indivdiuals, the Committee clerks who have been living in clover on $6 a day with nothing to do, since the session began. A committee of the Chairman of Committees reported in favor of dispensing with the services of all, except the clerks of the following committees, which have not yet completed their work: Printing, Elections and Privileges, Basis of Representation and Apportionment, Elective Franchise, and Education—the clerks retained being required to give the necessary assistance to any other committees that might be required.

It gave rise to a lengthy discussion, as each member of course had to defend some favorite whose head was threatened. Mr. BOWDEN, of Norfolk, wished to know how many of those retained belonged to Richmond. (There is great jealousy of the Capital among the village members.) He did not like to see favoritism, and parties retain friends in preference to persons of superior merit.

Mr. THOMAS was not far from saying that the clerks were and had been more ornamental than useful. His committee—the Finance—had never employed one; and as the committees met but seldom, one clerk could act for a number of them.

Dr. BAYNE said that as two colored clerks had already been discharged, he was in favor of discharging all or taking all back—and he didn't care which.

Mr. PARR thought if the clerks were discharged, "the man what sot thar and tuk notes (meaning the stenographer) ought to be discharged too."

Mr. MASSIE—I move the Convention adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. PARR—I disdain the gentleman, and never say *die*. I want to address the house for half an hour, if it will indulge me from some notes. (And amid the laughter of the body he pulled out of his pocket a bundle that would fill a page of the TIMES.) Other gentlemen had spoken on smaller questions for three hours.

Mr. CLEMENTS—The subject in which you are interested will come up next.

Mr. PARR—I'm not going to speak to the oyster, Sir. I don't intend to be put down. I have a little common sound sense, and don't intend that men shall think they know all because they've been to college. I don't intend to be stupefied by any one, or pulled down by the coat-tail. I have seen men stand on this floor and consume 1,300 in a single speech—

The order of the day was called, and PARR was again at a discount.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sections thirteen and fourteen, defining the powers and duties of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and Auditor, were adopted without debate. They are the same as under the old Constitution.

Section fifteen, providing for the establishment in the office of the Secretary of State of a Bureau of Statistics, and also of Agriculture, Chemistry and Geology, was amended so as to leave it optional with the Legislature, and then adopted.

Section 16.—The General Assembly shall have power to establish a Bureau of Agriculture and a Bureau of Trade and Commerce, under such restrictions as may be prescribed by law.

Mr. CLEMENTS said the whole aim of this was to make innumerable offices for the benefit of office-seekers, and that no benefit would accrue to the people, and the section was rejected, whereupon Mr. CURTIS offered the following as a substitute:

"The General Assembly shall have the power to establish a Bureau of Agriculture and Immigration, under such regulations as may be by law prescribed."

This brought the negroes about his head, radical as it is, worse than a nest of hornets. The reverend HODGES (whom FRANK LESLIE has immortalized with a truthful likeness) raised his spectacles, and declared himself opposed to immigration, although he had a few friends in Canada and Liberia whom he would be glad to see in office here, and he hoped the day would come when funds would be donated to bring them home and offices established to put them in, but he didn't want any immigrants till we could find employment for the thousands now out of work.

Dr. BAYNE (negro) made a most violent harangue against the foreigners. He said the scheme of immigration was got up in the days of Slavery to keep the negroes down, and now they wanted it to keep the negroes out of work. They want to flood the State with low Irish and Dutch, the scum of the world, in order to cheapen labor and starve out the black man. Another of their schemes was to bring these dirty, ignorant foreigners here to vote down the negroes. He hoped the Convention would thwart these wicked designs, and put its foot down on any scheme of immigration.

Mr. CURTIS said he did not come here with one single idea in his head. He was not in sympathy with any of the schemes of immigration now being carried out to flood the State with paupers, but he did favor impartial immigration. The value of the land was fixed by the population, and it was the immense population of New-York that made its real property so valuable.

Mr. PLATT was in favor of immigration, but not of laborers, poor men, merchants, or professional men, for we now had more than enough of these; but we wanted men of means to buy our lands and develop their resources. He was opposed to taxation for the purpose of bringing such immigrants here, because he did not want people who could not pay their own way. He had seen men there lately who had been deceived into coming, and they were begging their way back.

Mr. JAMES opposed the substitute because he feared these bureaus would become machines of great power in the hands of the Governor. (It is evident he don't expect to be elected).

Mr. HUNNICUTT said he didn't believe there was more than one solvent man in ten in the state; and who was to purchase the hundreds of thousands of acres of land that would be forced into the market within a twelvemonth? He wanted to see capitalists come and pay a fair price for the lands; but he didn't want to see the State flooded with paupers from Europe. Brains and money were what he wanted, and he cared not whence they came. He thought the matter could be settled if the Convention would adopt as a resolution, "That we cordially invite the immigration of men of capital to this State."

Mr. MORRISSEY (Celtic Radical) was opposed to giving the General Assembly any power over immigrants, and proceeded to dwell at length upon the abuses and frauds practiced by the present Bureau upon immigrants—frauds that had driven three hundred and fifty immigrants back to New-York very recently.

Mr. EUSTACE GIBSON said the remarks of some of the speakers only showed how deeply imbued they were with the idea that the interests of the races were antagonistical; and hence their intense opposition to the immigration of those whose color and interests must ally them to the white race. We want labor, and white labor, as was evident from the fact that hundreds of able-bodied negroes were now thronging around the Bureau and soup-houses, refusing to work. A gentleman from Campbell County had assured him that there were wanted in his neighborhood a thousand laborers by the day, week, month or year, at the highest wages; but the blacks were waiting for the action of their party, and weighing like an incubus upon the interests of the country. It was an attempt to Afracanize Virginia by building up a wall to keep out a respectable, worthy and desirable population; it was equivalent to a declaration that the white and black races could not exist together, and that one or the other must be exterminated—a declaration that would compel him and every other white man to put themselves on their defence.

Mr. NORTON (negro) said a look at the galleries [crowded with blacks] would show that we didn't need any immigration of laborers, for there was no employment for those now here. He charged Mr. GIBSON with endeavoring to stir up bad feelings between the whites and the blacks, and to bring about that very war of races which the blacks were accused of desiring to inaugurate; but if that war ever came it would not begin with the blacks, who had so long suffered, uncomplainingly, the tortures of Slavery. They would be fools, just as they were entering the harbor of freedom and happiness, to wreck all their hopes by stirring up a war of that kind. They had the kindliest feelings toward their old masters, and desired to live in peace and harmony with them. As for himself, he would welcome any man who would drive away the snakes and terrapins and other reptiles from this wilderness of despair; but if the war so much talked of ever did come, the whites must bear the responsibility.

The section was adopted by a vote of 37 to 36. Mr. J. T. S. TYLER said he voted "no" because he was utterly opposed to both foreign and domestic immigration.

While the seventeenth section, which provides for a Board of Public Works, consisting of the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, was under consideration the Convention adjourned.

ICE IN THE POTOMAC.

The ice in the Potomac interferes with our communication North. The *Fredericksburg* can no longer run, and by the central route the time is increased twelve hours. The weather now indicates a thaw, and we are hopeful of being again placed nigher the great metropolis. KAPPA.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLD WEATHER.

More Accidents—Interruptions to Travel—Ice in the Rivers.

The thaw of Sunday last, followed by the steady frost which has still remained with us, has given us a condition of streets unparalleled in the history of these ever-neglected highways. Ice in some form or other—in transparent sheets through which the pavement may be seen, or in great boulders cut out and rounded by incessant travel, or in angular lumps, the result of industrious application of the ax—takes up half the area of footpath and of street. It is not surprising with this most uncertain footing, that we should have to record the following weather accidents:

JAMES LAWSON, aged 78, whose residence is unknown, fell Tuesday morning on the ice near the foot of Jackson-street, East River, and died soon after. Coroner KEENAN was notified, and held an inquest.

JAMES B. SMITH, of No. 113 Monroe-street, slipped on the ice at the corner of Monroe and Montgomery streets, and was badly injured.

JOHANNA HERTZ fell in Oak-street, near James, and broke an ankle. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A seaman named WM. NELSON, who had just been discharged from the United States Navy-yard, fell on the ice at the corner of Main and Plymouth streets, Brooklyn, and broke his leg. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

AGNES ARNAND, an elderly lady, fell upon some ice on the sidewalk at the corner of Remsen and Clinton streets, and dislocated her hip. She was taken to her home, No. 224 Pacific-street.

F. H. APPOCH, residing in Collyer-street, Brooklyn, fell down a cellar-way in the rear of his residence, Monday night, and fractured his skull. He was found dead in his bed Tuesday morning, having died from the effects of his injuries.

B. C. HUDSON, a carpenter, fell from a scaffold at the corner of Tillary and Adams streets, on which he was at work on the house. He was taken to his home, No. 137 Atlantic-street, by Police officers, where he died within an hour after the accident happened.

JOSEPH KINGSLEY, of No. 666 Sixth avenue, fell on the ice at the corner of Varick and Beach streets and broke his leg. He was taken to his home.

JOHN P. HATTING, aged 48, German, slipped on the ice in Chatham-street, near Pearl-street, and dislocated his shoulder. He was taken to his home, No. 69 Clinton-street.

JAMES CHICHESTER, residing at Mount Vernon, while attempting to jump on the front platform of Third-avenue car No. 44, slipped, fell and was seriously injured. He was taken home by his friends.

JOHN BROPHY was knocked down by car No. 27, of the Third-avenue Railroad, at the corner of Great Jones-street and the Bowery, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home, No. 466 West Sixteenth-street.

The ice in the rivers yesterday was not only great in the size and number of the floes, but was of great thickness. For several hours in the day it was with the utmost difficulty that the ferry-boats were able to make even irregular trips. As late as noon there were over a hundred carts and wagons in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, waiting to get over. Many of these had been there for hours, causing serious loss to their owners. On the New-York side, also, there was a line of cartmen awaiting their turn, extending for a considerable distance up South-street. This was in a lesser degree the condition of affairs at all the other ferries of both rivers. The following river casualties and delays of trains are recorded:

A large field of ice swept away the pier at the foot of North Second-street, E. D., about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, and during the day several persons, in attempting to pick up pieces of the wreck, fell into the river, but none were drowned. About 3:30 P. M. the Houston-street ferry-boat *Gerard Stuyvesant*, while approaching the slip foot of Grand-street, E. D., had her rudder carried away by the ice, but reached the shore without further mishap.

Delays on the railroads, after the ferries have been safely crossed, are very frequent. The extreme cold makes the machinery of the engines, the wheels of the cars, and the rails, all liable to break, and many accidents and delays occur from this cause.

The 11:30 A. M. train from Elizabeth, on the New-Jersey railroad, on Tuesday, met with an accident between that place and Waverley, caused by the breaking of a wheel of one of the cars. Two cars were thrown from the track, but not materially damaged. They were left behind, and the balance of the train came on and arrived at Jersey City in safety.

On Tuesday morning, two cars of the 7 o'clock Philadelphia train were thrown from the track near Waverley by a broken rail. The passengers were transferred to the other cars, which proceeded on, and the disabled cars were shortly after removed. No person was injured.

The brakeman of the train to which the accidents occurred on Friday night last says that the statements that the cars were not properly warmed, and that passengers suffered from the cold, are utterly untrue. He affirms that the cars were supplied with more wood and of a better quality than usual, and complaint was made by some of the passengers that the cars were too warm.

At 10 A. M., Tuesday, the mail train from Greenpoint, on the Long Island Railroad, met with an accident by the breaking of an axle of the rear passenger car, when approaching Yaphank station, which delayed it three hours. The train was going at a slow rate of speed at the time, and a terrible casualty was thus avoided. As it happened, there was nobody hurt.

Frozen Hydrants and the Fire Department.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
FIREMEN'S HALL, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR—In your column of "Minor Topics," this morning, the following paragraph appears:

"We hear it said that during some of our recent fires the hydrants have been found to be frozen, so that a long time has elapsed before a supply of water could be procured. The fires have thus been much more disastrous and destructive than they would have been if the hydrants had been kept free from ice. This is a matter of decided importance and deserves the attention of the Fire Department."

What you have said about hydrants being frozen is true; scarcely a fire occurs that one or more hydrants are not found frozen, and as a matter of course more or less delay occurs in procuring a supply of water. At the John-street fire on Saturday night last we found not less than four hydrants frozen, one of which it was impossible to thaw out with the usual appliances of steam and hot water.

You are right in saying that this is a matter of decided importance; it is of vital importance. The promptness and efficiency of the officers and men, the capacity of the steamers, and the perfectness of the entire material of this Department goes for nought unless a supply of water can be obtained. This subject of frozen hydrants has received the early and continued attention of the Department, but unfortunately the Fire Department has no control over the hydrants except in case of fire. The care of them is exclusively in the hands of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

The suggestions of that Board as to the use of the hydrants, and the precautions to be taken after their use to prevent their freezing up, are rigidly adhered to. But there should be no possibility of a short supply of water at any season of the year, so long as it is depended upon to extinguish fires, and the system is a bad one which does not furnish us with a guarantee against an insufficient supply, either by frozen hydrants, small hydrants, or the incapacity of the mains.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER SHALER,
President Metropolitan Fire Department.

The New-York Fire Department.

The stated weekly session of the Metropolitan Board of Fire Department was held to-day, the President, Gen. SHALER, in the chair.

The Committee on Appointments, Messrs. SHALER, WILSON and GALWAY, reported their action upon sixteen breaches of discipline in the months of November, December and January.

The Long Rope, of West Thirty-third-street, sent an explanatory note to the Commissioners, stating that the $50 forwarded to the Board by them were intended for Engine Company No. 34, for services rendered in extinguishing a fire on their premises. The money was accordingly transferred to the Company.

There were thirty-eight appointments made in January, 1868, two resignations received, six transfers made, and two relieved from duty engaged in and assigned to other work.

Mr. WILSON, the Special Committee of the Board on Buildings, Storage and Combustibles, reported that an attempt had been made to bribe an Inspector, and desired to know what disposition to make of the money obtained ($3) which was placed in the overcoat of the Inspector without his knowledge.

Gen. SHALER has prepared a communication to Messrs. LAPHAM & CLARK, recommending their fire extinguisher wherever it can be used, and says that upon shipboard and in large stores it would be most serviceable.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. Harris' Weekly Report—The Sanitary Condition of New-Orleans—The Cholera in Europe.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, President CRANE in the chair.

A complaint was received from citizens that the ship *Electa & Hazard* was lying near one of the docks of Jersey City, laden with, and discharging carelessly, a cargo of fifty tons of gunpowder, thus endangering life and property. The matter was referred to the Counsel of the Board.

Sanitary Superintendent DALTON submitted a report embracing all the information in his possession with reference to the recent child-deaths at Mme. PARSELLE's private lying-in hospital in Fourteenth-street. The report was referred to the Sanitary Commissioner without being read.

The Attorney for the Board reported that Brooklyn tenement-house owners are generally complying with the provisions of the law regarding the construction of such buildings, but that the owners of tenement-houses in this City do not exhibit the same spirit, and that it is his intention to take legal measures against the delinquents forthwith.

Dr. HARRIS' weekly letter to the Board recites that in the week that ended on Saturday, the 8th inst., there were 402 deaths in New-York, including 79 in the public institutions. There were only 137 deaths in Brooklyn. The reports received from the various great cities in our country have continued to be generally indicative of a good state of the public health during the month of January. New-Orleans, the city next to New-York in its extensive and direct relations to the health of the continent, lost only 530 of its inhabitants by death during the month. Cholera is charged with 95 of those deaths, yet the physicians of that city appeal in vain to the legislative authorities for the adoption of an effective system of sanitary government. While there is a fearful prospect that the pestilence will not relinquish its claims in that metropolis of the South from the next Spring time until the frost of another December, if yellow fever burst forth again, as it probably will, the families of the merchants of New-York have mutual cause to unite with enlightened citizens of New-Orleans in an earnest plea for the adoption of a thoroughly protective sanitary system where yellow fever and cholera have so often stalked through the streets and the suburban villages as the most discerning Sanitary Inspectors, but only having power to destroy life and not to save, unless their dismal voices are heeded. The petition of commerce regarding this matter is also the prayer of humanity. The fact should be noticed that cholera has not died out in Northern and Central Europe, nor along the Lower Mississippi, during this severe Winter, and that it is now ravaging several of the smaller West India Islands. New-York and other commercial towns of the continent cannot remain indifferent to any of the existing sources of danger from the transportation and epidemic spread of such a destroyer. The ships *Leibnitz* and *Lord Brougham* have shown what dangers impend from Europe and the incessant commercial intercourse with the islands of the Gulf—a kind of intercourse that cannot be intermitted—points out the necessity for widely proclaiming the duty of enforcing the well-proved safeguards against this scourge of the world's filth.

The Tenement-House Laws to be Enforced.

The Superintendent of Buildings, we are glad to observe, is taking active measures to secure a general compliance with the Tenement-house laws. The owners and agents of tenement-houses having disregarded orders of Mr. McGREGOR, directing them to provide fire-escapes and other improvements required by the law, that officer presented them before the Supreme Court, and Judge BARNARD has returned him notices in the following cases, to cause the work to be done and making the bills accruing a lien upon the buildings. No. 39 East Broadway (rear,) owned by ROBERT BOYD; practical fire-proof fire escape and stairway, connecting with a proper opening leading to the roof, to be erected. No. 20 Pearl-street, owned by JOSEPH OGDEN; practical fire escape, &c., to be erected. Nos. 148 and 150 Seventh-avenue, owned by FRANCIS McCABE; practical fire escape, &c., to be erected. No. 160 East Twenty-fifth street, owned by JOHN CAIN; same work as preceding. No. 151 East Twenty fifth-street, owned by ALFRED McCORD; same work. No. 192 East Twenty-fifth-street, owned by THOMAS MURPHY; same work, and to have all the rooms, front and rear, connected by doors. No. 3 Worth-street, owned by PETER DOLAN; same work as last preceding. Nos. 242, 244 and 246 Monroe-street, (front and rear,) same work as last preceding. These last-mentioned houses, running from Monroe to Cherry-street, contain 96 families, comprising some 410 persons. The owner is Mr. WM. MILES, President of the Savings Bank in Astor-place. His agent, Mr. SCHAFFER, is Vice-President of the Tenement-house Association, organized for the purpose of opposing improvements in tenement-houses.

The body of the order of the Court is as follows: "It appearing satisfactory, from the affidavit of JAMES M. McGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, that sufficient cause therefor exists, it is ordered that JAMES M. McGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, in his official capacity and in accordance with the provisions of chapter 873, laws of 1866, section 32, as amended by chapter 939, laws of 1867, be authorized to place a practical fire-proof fire-escape and a stairway connecting, with a proper opening leading to the roof thereof, on the building known as No. — Blank-street, the costs, disbursements and expenses incurred in carrying this order into effect to become a lien on said building."

In compliance with the orders received in the above-mentioned cases, Mr. McGREGOR has already put the work into the hands of competent mechanics for speedy completion.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

Yesterday, Mr. C. R. CORNWALL, special agent of the Treasury Department, now on duty in this City, in connection with the Thirty-second Collection District, seized the steamship *Manhattan*, for a violation of section 5, of the act of July 13, 1866, in delivering a number of bales of cotton without obtaining a permit from the Collector. The vessel has also been libeled for forfeiture, which the law also provides for.

The steamship *Monica* has been proceeded against for the illegal delivery of fourteen bales of cotton. Mr. S. C. BOEHM, whose establishment in Boston was reported seized yesterday, had a brief interview yesterday with Deputy-Commissioner HARLAND, at the office of the latter in Cedar-street.

JAMES CHAPIN, Inspector of the Ninth District, yesterday seized an illicit still in the rear of the lager beer saloon No. 913 Third-avenue. All the property found in the place was taken possession of.

The Government officers in this City are now pursuing investigations in regard to the ommission by certain firms to attach a revenue stamp to various proprietary articles, such as tonics, bitters, prepared gins, &c., large quantities of which have been sold without the payment of duties, as required by the law in accordance with the views of the local revenue officers. The firms involved assert that they have failed to procure the stamps, not because of a disposition to evade the payment of any tax that may be imposed upon their specifics, but in conformity with decisions of the Revenue Department, made as late as 1865, affirming that the section of the law that relates to the affixing of stamps does not apply to their productions or manufactures. The result of these investigations will be looked for with interest, as there is a large capital invested in proprietary articles. The total assessments in the Second Internal Revenue District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, amount to $2,075,500 21. This district comprises the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City, and all the towns of Kings County, and the total assessments from Sept. 1, 1862, to June 30, 1867, amounts to $9,266,828 71.

The Brooklyn Fire Department.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Chief Engineer of the Western District Fire Department, has made his annual report, from which it appears that the force of the Department consists of one Chief Engineer, seven Assistant Engineers and 1,420 men, of whom 946 are engine men, 309 hose men and 165 hook-and-ladder men. There are ten steam fire-engines, six hand engines, twelve hose companies and six hook-and-ladder companies. Of the engines seven are in only ordinary condition and two in bad condition; two hose-carriages only are in good and three in bad condition. Several of the houses are very much out of repair, and not a few need slight repairs as well as extensions. The Chief suggests an amended act, appointing and authorizing Fire Wardens, as, through technicalities in the present law, builders can not be controlled by them, and consequently many unsafe buildings have been erected. The hydrants in some sections of the city are not sufficiently numerous, it having been necessary to place several engines in line at a recent fire to conduct water to the burning buildings. The demand for more steam fire engines is spoken of, and the purchase of these of the Amoskeag build is recommended. There are now about 26,000 feet of hose, of which 11,000 are in bad condition, and 2,000 feet useless. The Common Council is requested to take immediate action to procure from the Legislature an appropriation for fire department purposes, and a special appropriation for procuring new engines and repairing and improving buildings. The Engineer returns thanks to his subordinates and associates, compliments the Volunteer Department for its faithfulness to duties and good conduct, and appends to his report statements of fires and losses of fires during the year, the statistics of which have appeared in the TIMES.

Banquet of the Jersey City Lincoln Association—Sentiments and Speeches.

Last evening the Lincoln Association of Jersey City gave their first annual banquet, in honor of the birthday of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, at Taylor's Hotel. The object of the gathering was to keep fresh in memory the private virtues and eminent public services of the late President, "Whose untimely death the nation mourns with sincerest sorrow, and whose public career was preëminently distinguished by unselfish devotion to the cause of the Union, the rights of humanity, and the highest welfare of all his fellow-citizens, and so brightly adorns the most eventful period of our national history." The banquet was served in the large dining hall of the hotel, and about 250 persons were present. Extracts of speeches of Mr. LINCOLN were displayed on the walls, and on one of the tables was placed a marble bust of the late President. Music was furnished by the Seventy-first New-York Regiment Band.

The dinner was gotten up in TAYLOR's best style, and was heartily enjoyed by the company assembled. The head of the table was occupied by Mr. DAVID W. WEISS, and on either side of him sat the officers of the Association and prominent invited guests. The feasting portion of the entertainment having ended, the Secretary, Mr. DUNNING, read letters containing simple acknowledgment of invitations to be present, and expressions of regret at not being able to attend from Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. John Hill, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford, Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, Hon. E. M. Stanton; Hon. George A. Halsey; Gen. Logan, Gen. Geary; Ex-Gov. Burnside, Robert T. Lincoln and others. Telegrams received from Gov. FENTON and Gov. WARD were also read. The letter of young LINCOLN was as follows:

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1868.

Z. R. Pangborn, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge with great satisfaction the receipt of your invitation to be present at the banquet which is to take place in your city to commemorate the anniversary of the birthday of my father. It would, of course, give me great pleasure to be present on an occasion so interesting to me personally, but it is not possible to do so. In conveying to you and the gentlemen of the Committee the assurance of my regret, it may not be improper to express my appreciation of the terms in which your invitation is given to the guests of the Association, and to thank you for its sentiments.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

The President then announced the regular sentiments. The first was as follows:

The memory of Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday we commemorate—Gratefully, reverently, tenderly, be it cherished forever—wherever there are those who love and honor American loyalty, liberty and law.

This was ably responded to by Major PANGBORN. The next, to the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON, was responded to by Hon. JOHN DAVIDSON, of Elizabeth. Toasts to the President and to the Congress of the United States, the Judiciary, the State of New Jersey, the Army and Navy, the Proclamation of Emancipation, the Press, and Woman, followed, and elicited speeches from Mr. CHARLES WEHLI, Mr. JACOB WENDT, Senator BUCKLEY, Col. COYNE, Capt. JOHN A. WORDEN, Hon. E. D. WAKEMAN, and others.

The occasion passed off in a most agreeable manner, and the exercises were not brought to a close till long after midnight.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POLICE TRIALS.—The complaints of citizens against members of the Police force yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON and MANNIERRE, were very few in number, and none of them grave in character. Officers DORAN and MANN appeared to answer the complaint of Mr. POSNER, of No. 300½ Bowery, who, it will be remembered, was some time since robbed by two accomplished thieves of $15,000 worth of jewelry, taken from his safe between 9 and 11½ o'clock at night, when it was presumed that the officers on the beat should have protected his place from the burglary. Mr. POSNER yesterday did not press his complaint, as inquiry since seemed to have satisfied him that there was no neglect of duty on the part of the officers.... JNO MARTIN, colored, complained that Officer REILLY handled him roughly and called him unpleasant names, because he had threatened to "spat" a boy on the head with his shovel for throwing snow-balls at him. A gentleman who had given his card to MARTIN at the time, and who was his only witness of the alleged misbehavior of the officer, not being present, the case was adjourned until next trial day.

POLICE ITEMS.—A slight fire occurred in the grocery of A. E. HIES, in the basement of No. 247 Bleecker-street, resulting in a damage of $200; insured in the Germania.... CATHARINE DOLAN, a domestic employed by JOHN PENDLETON, at New-Brighton, S. I., was fatally burned on Monday night, her clothing catching fire from a range. Death ensued yesterday.... Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday over the remains of a male infant which was found in the alleyway of No. 187 Hester-street. As the child had been born alive, the jury rendered a verdict of infanticide.... ANNIE BOND, domestic for Dr. ELMER, of No. 56 West Twenty-fifth-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from burns received the night previous while raking down a stove. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest.... The *ante-mortem* statement of FRANCIS HEFNER, of No. 99 Sixth-street, was taken yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, when he stated that his wound was inflicted on the 18th ult., at East New-York. As the unfortunate and dying man cannot give any description of the assailants, the case remains involved in mystery.

ALLEGED SWINDLE.—Officer SIMINGTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested PHILIP H. OSTRANDER, of No. 202 West Tenth-street, on a charge of having fraudulently obtained $45 from JESSE B. SPELMAN, of No. 369 Broadway. The complainant stated in his affidavit that the accused called on the 23d of November last, and represented that Mrs. JOHN SHEPPARD, a vocalist employed at the "Pilgrim" entertainment in Union-square, was a poor but deserving woman, and that she owed $45 on a piano. As OSTRANDER stated that the piano would be sold that day if the money was not paid, Mr. SPELMAN furnished the money, believing that the prisoner was formerly a missionary. He now alleges that the prisoner appropriated the money to his own use. Justice HOGAN held OSTRANDER for examination.

THE NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.—Ordinances for paving the following streets with Nicholson pavement are in the hands of the Mayor, awaiting his action, and will be retained by him during the present week: Twenty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues; Washington-place, from Broadway to University-place; Murray-street, from Broadway to West street; Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue; Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison avenues; Thirty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues; William-street, where not paved with Belgian pavement; Ninth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue; Franklin-street, from Elm-street to West Broadway; Exchange-place, from Broad to Hanover streets; Marketfield-street, from Whitehall to Broad streets; Great Jones-street.

UNION DEBATING SOCIETY.—The second anniversary of this flourishing organization was celebrated last evening, at Olivet Chapel, Second-street, near First-avenve. The programme consisted of addresses by the President, Mr. H. F. SHAW, and his predecessor, Mr. H. H. HAIGHT; recitations, essays and readings by Messrs. J. O. WOOD, J. L. McGAY, L. HECHT and E. MENLINE; and solos, duets, &c., instrumental and vocal, by Messrs. JACAS, EWING, S. and H. HAIGHT, and Mr. WM. E. MACDONOUGH. The little edifice was well filled by an audience that showed its appreciation by giving an *encore* to nearly every point in the well-chosen programme.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont, Gen. C. G. Sautelle, U. S. A., Hon. W. N. Strong, of Albany, and Hon. F. S. Merritt, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Gen. J. M. Brannan, U. S. A., Hon. W. H. Herrick, of Oswego, Gen. G. W. Cass, of Pittsburg, Hon. A. B. Cornell, of Ithaca, Hon. O. J. Hannon, of Oswego, and Hon. John Thompson, of Poughkeepsie, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Hon. A. O. Hiester, of Hamilton, Hon. John H. Kemper, of Albany, Gen. J. A. Hall, of Maine, and Hon. E. P. Flint, of San Francisco, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, and Hon. W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, are at the Astor House.

THE HUDSON RIVER WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—An important route of travel is proposed to be opened along the West bank of the Hudson River, by the Hudson River West Shore Railroad. The road will run from Hoboken to Athens, connecting at that place with a road to tap the New-York Central at Schenectady. This will make the route twenty-six miles shorter than by the way of Albany. It is also intended to make connections with the proposed Midland Road at Newburgh. By this connection the route to Chicago will be eighty-five miles less than by the New-York Central.

BOLD ROBBERY AT MOUNT VERNON.—A bold robbery was committed at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Monday night. Mr. D. W. STIDALPH had $150 in money and $10,000 worth of Central Pacific Railroad bonds, numbered from 6,027 to 6,063, inclusive, of the "D" series, in an iron safe in his house. His place was visited on Monday night by some thieves, who first poisoned a valuable dog, and then entered the house through the kitchen window. They reached the room in which the safe was placed, and opening the door with a duplicate key, escaped with the money. No clew to the thieves has been found.

THE HARLEM RIVER FROZEN OVER.—Harlem River is frozen over for the first time in eleven years, the ice having frozen so thick that the ebb and flow of the tide does not affect it. This morning many persons were skating on the ice, while others amused themselves with ice boats. In some places the ice is a foot thick and will bear a heavy weight.

BALL FOR A WORTHY CHARITY.—A ball will be given on the 24th inst., at the Academy of Music, for the purpose of raising funds to extend the building of the Children's Infirmary and Lying-in Asylum of this City. The institution has been in existence for the last ten years, and is supported by the voluntary contributions of the charitable ladies who control it. Among its directors are Mrs. DUBOIS, Mrs. FREMONT, Mrs. VAN BUREN, and other well-known ladies of this City. The class of beneficiaries are the poor women who are homeless, and who would without this friendly aid at a critical time find themselves in great distress.

ALLEGED STREET ROBBER.—EPHRAIM PINCUS, a lad of 14, employed by HAYES & Co., of No. 21 White-street, as an errand boy, was sent on Monday to the bank to draw $200. On his return through Worth-street with the money he was assaulted by two men, who robbed him of the money and escaped. The boy yesterday saw one of the men in Broadway, and caused his arrest by Officer HOWELL of the Third Ward. The prisoner gave his name as WILLIAM FRENCH. He was remanded for examination by Justice HOGAN.

WALL-STREET REAL ESTATE.—The building No. 49 Wall-street, owned by the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, has been sold by the latter to a leading trust company, it is reported, for $400,000. The Sun Mutual Company will remove on the 1st of May to the new building No. 52 Wall-street, now in course of erection for the National City Bank and the New-York Life and Trust Company, opposite the Custom-house. The sale is considered an advantageous one for both parties.

PRESENTATION.—The Parsonage of the Old Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church was made jubilant on Monday evening by a large and highly respectable gathering of the friends of the pastor, Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, from the various churches throughout New-York and Brooklyn. A delightful supper, interesting speeches, and a presentation of $500 in greenbacks to the pastor and lady, together with music, were among the proceedings of the occasion.

FIRE ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.—At 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the three-story brick building on Randall's Island attached to the House of Refuge and used as the work-shop of the institution. The premises are under the charge of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents and were damaged to the amount of $2,000, a loss fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

A REMARKABLE PIECE OF BELTING.—The largest and heaviest leather belt ever made is now in course of manufacture at the belting factory of Messrs. HEIM & ZIMMERMAN, in this City. The belt in question is 47 feet in width, 105 feet long, weighs 1,800 pounds, and the cost of it will exceed $2,000. It is composed of triplicate layers of leather, making a thickness of three-quarters of an inch.

ART RECEPTION.—The Young Men's Christian Association held an art reception, at their rooms in Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-second-street, Friday evening. The leading artists were ably represented on the walls. There were also sweet singers who entertained the interested audience with solos, duets and choruses. The reception continues this evening.

THE SUICIDE OF GARAGNON.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of ALBERT GARAGNON, who committed suicide on Tuesday, at No. 141 West Thirteenth-street, as previously reported. The evidence was read to the jury and they rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Hon. WM. J. McALPINE, former State Engineer, will deliver a lecture before the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute this evening, on "Foundations, especially with piles of wood and iron, and the various methods of driving the latter to great depths." Engineers and mechanics will be especially interested in the discourse.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Junior Exhibition of the College of the City of New-York will take place at Steinway Hall, on Friday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock. Orations will be delivered by members of the class, chosen by the Faculty of the College, interspersed with choice selections of music by Grafulla's Band.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF HENRY CONKLIN.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner SMITH, in the Kings County Court-house, on the body of HENRY CONKLIN, who was alleged to have died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of one PETER CONNORS. The evidence given was to the effect that the deceased was at work at a new building on Warren-street, near Nevins, on the 6th day of September last, when PETER CONNORS ran in for protection, an assault being made upon him by some boys and men. He there met the deceased, who desired him to leave. CONNORS refused to do so, whereupon an altercation occurred, which resulted in the prisoner, as alleged, seizing an adze and striking CONKLIN on the head with it, from the effects of which blow he died. EDWARD REILLY testified to having seen the crowd chase the prisoner to the building, and seeing them throw stones at him. CONNORS remained in the building four or five minutes, when he left, and then sought refuge in a building where the witness was at work, about half a block distant. The crowd pursued him and threw stones at him; he heard there was a man injured; was not acquainted with deceased, and was only slightly acquainted with the prisoner. Mrs. ELIZA CONKLIN, sister of the deceased, deposed that her brother, after having been injured, told her that CONNORS struck him with the adze, and several times since heard her brother say that CONNORS had murdered him. The inquest was then adjourned until Tuesday next.

SHOCKING SLEIGHING CASUALTY.—On Tuesday afternoon, while Rev. Mr. APPLETON, of the St. Barnabas Mission, New-York, was driving a spirited pair of horses attached to a sleigh, from Ravenswood to Hunter's Point, accompanied by two ladies and a child, he met with a serious casualty. It seems that on reaching Central-avenue, the horses became unmanageable, and Mr. APPLETON headed them toward a fence, and the sleigh coming in contact with a tree he was thrown out and sustained a fracture of his right thigh, and other injuries, which rendered him insensible. The frightened horses then continued their career down Central-avenue, dragging Miss NELSON, whose crinoline was entangled in the sleigh, along with them, and before she became disengaged her body was quite seriously lacerated. At the corner of third-street, Hunter's Point, the sleigh overturned and its remaining occupants escaped fatal injuries. Rev. Mr. APPLETON and Miss NELSON, who were so seriously injured, were engaged to be married, and the sad casualty has excited profound grief.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED BURGLARS.—ALEXANDER ALLEN and JOHN H. ALLEN, were arrested by officers of the Fiftieth and Forty-third Precincts, on charge of being engaged in the burglary committed Monday night on the house of PETER CORCORAN, Nevins, near Union streets, when about $1,000 worth of property was stolen. Justice DELMAR had the men locked up for further examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

ESSEX COUNTY COURT.—The following sentences were pronounced yesterday morning: Henry Johnson, Reform School; John Mulhaney, Charles Mulhaney and John Taylor, for assault, nine years each in State Prison; Adolph Newville, on six charges of embezzlement, six years in State Prison; Kate Warren, two charges of abortion, three years in State Prison; Thomas W. Simpson, two charges of forgery, three years in State Prison; Charles Waterbury, petit larceny, three months County Jail; Timothy Dawson, assault, three months County Jail; Matthew Nooney, assault, two months County Jail; John Baier and Barbaretta Hartnau, for fornication, $14 fine; Aaron Williams, embezzlement, thirty days County Jail; John Beirman, assault, thirty days County Jail; Moses Williams, embezzlement, two years State Prison; John Brierton, assault, $10 fine; Arvilie Hatfield, assault, $20 fine.

SUSPECTED POISONING.—Miss ANNIE BRADBURY, residing with her parents at Sparta, N. J., having died very suddenly last Friday, and circumstances leading to suspect that death was caused by poison, a *post-mortem* examination was made Sunday morning, and the stomach and its contents held for further examination. A Coroner's Jury will hold an inquest to-day, and if there is sufficient ground for suspicion, a chemical analysis will be made.

ALLEGED NUISANCE.—The Hudson County Grand Jury, at their recent session, found a bill of indictment against DANIEL TOFFEY and HORACE N. CONGER, proprietors of a slaughter-house in Hoboken, on the road leading to Hudson City, charging them with maintaining a nuisance. TOFFEY was arrested and taken before the Court yesterday, when he pleaded not guilty, and entered into recognizances to appear for trial.

THE DRUGGING CASE.—The man found lying insensible near the Hackensack bridge, from drugging, partially recovered Tuesday night, and gives his name as DAVID ROE. He says he has been a companion of the other two men who robbed him. All three are supposed to be deserters from the army. They are still retained in custody at the Police Station in Hudson City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In this Court, yesterday morning, a motion was made to quash the indictment in the case of the United States *vs.* LUKE O'BRIEN and others, charged with signing and executing false bonds for the purpose of carrying on the business of petroleum refiners in Jersey City. The trial is in progress.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—A little child, two years old, named LEWIS WIETERIE, residing at No. 54 Kossuth-street, Newark, was accidentally pushed into a kettle of boiling water by a younger brother on Monday, and died yesterday morning from the effects.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.—The United States authorities have taken possession of the confectionery-store of JOHN W. H. CUMMINGS, No. 276 Broad-street, Newark, as it is believed that false revenue returns have been made. An investigation will be made.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 12—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93¼ for money and account. American securities closed at the following rates:

U. S. Five-twenty Bonds	71⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88½
Erie Railway Shares	48¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

United States Bonds are quoted at 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 12—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed rather more quiet but firm at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	8⅝d.
Middling Orleans	8⅞d.

The sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 43s. 6d. for Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 10d. for California White; 14s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 117s. 6d. Pork, 77s. 6d. for new. Lard, 54s. 9d. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 38s. 9d.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet at 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Naval Stores quiet. Resin—Common, 6s. 3d.; Medium, 11s. Turpentine, 31s. Tallow, steady at 42s. 9d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2½d.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Feb. 12—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed at 41 francs 50 centimes for Standard White.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The SUGAR market is dull and declining; offers are low and sellers refuse them. Exchange on London, 10¼@11 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 1¼ ℔ cent. discount; on New-York, currency, 31 ℔ cent. discount.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Flour firm but unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower at $2 01@$2 01½ for No. 2. CORN dull but steady at 81½c. for New. OATS quiet at 57½c. RYE active and moderately steady at $1 55@$1 58. BARLEY quiet at $2 05 for No. 2. STRAIGHT MESS PORK $22 50, cash; Standard $22 30 cash and $22 50 buyer, February; Prime Mess nominal at $18@$18 50. LARD firm at 14½c. CUT MEATS quiet; Shoulders 9⅝c., loose; Cumberlands, 8¾c., loose; Short Ribs, 11⅜c. buyer February and March; Sweet Pickled Hams, 12½c. DRESSED HOGS firmer and in fair demand at an advance of 5c.@10c.; sales at $8 65@$9 40 for good lots. LIVE HOGS quiet at $6 62½@$6 85 for Fair to Medium, and $7 @$ 12½ for Good to Choice. BEEF CATTLE quiet at $6 50 @$7 for Fair to Good, and $8 25@$8 75 for Prime to Extra Prime. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 66,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 22,000 Dressed Hogs, 28,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Oats, 700 Dressed Hogs, 1,700 Live Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. CORN, 83c. OATS dull at 65c.@66c. RYE, $1 60@$1 65. BARLEY in good demand at $2 40@$2 45 for Fall. COTTON dull at 20c. under the foreign news. WHISKY dull and unchanged. MESS PORK held at $23; $22 50@$22 75 was offered; there was but little demand. BULK MEATS dull and declined ¼c.; sales of Shoulders at 8⅜c.; Sides, 10⅝c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c. Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c. LARD quiet but firm at 14c.½; 14c. was offered. BEEF CATTLE steady at $4 50@$8 25. Gold 140⅝, buying. Exchange dull.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

TOBACCO—The demand is in excess of the supply, and full prices are obtained. COTTON—The stock is about exhausted; would sell at 18c.@18¼c. FLOUR quiet and firm; good and choice Superfine, $8 25@$9 25; treble Extra to Fancy, $11 25@$13 50. WHEAT unchanged. CORN is a little better; sales at 84c.@86c., shelled; 75c.@76c. in the ear. OATS firmer at 68c.@71c. BARLEY unchanged; Choice Spring, $2 37½; prime to choice Fall, $2 50@$2 60. RYE unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $22. BACON held at 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 13c. for Clear Sides; no sales. RECEIPTS—600 sacks of Wheat, 1,700 sacks Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 600 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50 @$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and nominal at $2 45 for No. 1 Illinois, and $1 25 for mixed Western. CORN—$1 25 for old No. 1 Illinois; $1 25 for mixed Western. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet. PEAS in limited demand; sales 720 bushels Canadian at $1 33, free. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $42; Middlings, $46 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Feb. 12.

COTTON active and firm; Middlings, 19¾c.@20c.; sales, 6,600 bales; receipts, 6,947 bales; exports, 2,862 bales. SUGAR higher at 13⅝c. for prime, and 15c.@15¼c. for choice. MOLASSES firm at 70c.@90c. FLOUR weaker and sales small; treble extra, $13. CORN easier at 97½c. @$1 05. OATS drooping; 83c. PORK advancing; sales at $25 50. BACON active; Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear, 14¾c. LARD scarce and advanced; tierce, 16c.; keg, 16½c. Sterling Exchange, 153@155¼. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ discount. Gold, 140⅜.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The market is generally dull and unchanged. The only sales reported are two cars low grade of CORN, on the track, at $1 08. Sales of 140 DRESSED HOGS, light, at 9⅜c.@9¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT advancing; No. 1, $2 05 cash, and $2 11, seller's option, May. OATS declining; No. 2, 58¾c. RYE heavy at $1 49. BARLEY dull at $2 20. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—500 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. No shipments.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27¾; Reading Railroad, 47¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 141¼.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph office is at No. 201 Broadway. Do yourselves a favor by seeing how simple and efficient it is, and you will not be without it twenty-four hours. E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Union	Feb. 13	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Feb. 15	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND PANAMA.

Eagle	Feb. 13	New-York	Havana.
Fulton	Feb. 15	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Nestoria*, close at the general Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 12—*In steamship Siberia, for Liverpool*—N. M. Nathan, London; Wm. Baillie, Liverpool; Rev. W. B. Ashley, Connecticut; Le Grand Burton, Chicago; Rev. James De Koven, G. C. Powers, Boston; Henry Tomes, New-York; A. Murdock, Mobile; Mrs. Sykes, Mobile; P. Anger, Paris.

FEB. 12—*In steamship Tarifa, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shearsmith, British Columbia; Mr. and Mrs. A. Sutherland and child, London; Alfred Dunn, C. G. Balder, England; D. Drysdale, George McPherson, R. Roberts, Mrs. E. Preston, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 12—*In steamship St. Laurent, from Havre.*—Mme. MacEven, Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Servant, Mrs. Louise Stork, Mr. E. Crozet, Dr. Morney-May, Mr. Garelly, Mr. and Mrs. Clapp, Mr. Dreyfuss, Mr. Peuvergne, Mrs. Pickering, Mr. Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Miss Geeg, Mr. Marron, Mr. Fence, Mr. Neswell, Mr. Connor, Mr. Rintoul, Mr. Le Chevaliere De Roger de la Lande, Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Budetty, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gray, Mr. Emoult, Mr. Samanos, Mr. and Mrs. Kahn and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wetherel, Mr. Booraem, Mr. Beiffuss, Mr. Foucher de Circe, Mrs. Debochy and children, Mr. Steward, Charles, Mr. Monlin, Mr. Chalandard, Villaran, Mr. Falger, Mrs. Guidort and child, Mr. Reverend and child, Mr. Jence, Mr. Barry, Mr. Buckhart, Mr. Kaufman, Max and family, Mr. Ledelley, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Zearing, Mlle. Levy, Mrs. Wastegn and child, Mr. Errico, Andre, Mr. Lelarge, Mr. Castaldi, Mr. Boilleau, Mr. Crevet, Mr. Georges Davis, Mr. Despontes, Mr. Doerr, Mrs. Doerr, Mr. Barth, Mr. Yantzer, Mr. and Mrs. Yantzer, Mlle. Yantzer, Mr. Teter, Mr. Koerner, Mlle. Detzel, Mlle. S. Chimpf, Mlle. Schimpf, Mlle. Bender, Mlle. Teitz, Mlle. Stubemanle, Mr. Mckiaus, Mr. Germer, Mr. Kaeter, Mr. Heimberger, Mlle. Heimberger, Mme. Heimberger, Mr. Heimburger, Mr. Huber, Mr. Sturm, Mr. Hirn, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Gessier, Mr. Henpel, Mr. Rinck, Mr. Weber, Mr. Acherman, Mme. Spach, Mr. Hanner, Mr. Stengele, Mr. Bress, Mr. Fischer, Mr. Leny, Mlle. Bohmer, Mr. Wiederkohr, Mr. Beitz, Mlle. Beitz, Mlle. Weiss, Mr. Ebner, Mme. Ebner, Mme. Bauer, Mme. Stemlin, Mme. Togenburger, Mme. Glasther, Mme. Sharton, Mr. Appoid, Mr. Meilet, Mlle. Arabeil, Mr. Gromann, Mme. Dargenton, Mr. Portier de Villeneuve, Mr. Garrison, Mr. Gueroult, Mr. Wiedmann, Mr. Boisterh, Mr. Jesaro, Mr. Montaron, Mr. Simonet, Mr. Labhart, Mr. Astony, Mr. Henry, Mr. Ruf.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston—E. A. Dickinson, J. Jones, A. Smagelmeyer, H. Smagelmeyer, J. B. Anderson, H. L. Chichester, J. H. Alpers, J. E. Bearers, J. Witchers, James Wilbank, W. A. Caldwell, A. Scale, O. Mulaney, Charles Francis, J. Simpson, Miss Jenny Sommers, George Jenks and wife, Miss Mary Jennings, Miss Addie Johnson, Miss Fanny De Charms, H. Holbrook, James Jardine, Wm. Smith, J. M. Potter, Jas. Delaney.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 57 | Sun sets..... 5 32 | Moon rises... 11 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 22 | Gov. Island.. 12 21 | Hell Gate.... 1 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, C. W. Pervel; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co. Steamer Wm. Woodward, Hazel, South Amboy.

Barks A. Emerson, Cutts, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Johan, (Prus.,) Schomberg, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Cacique, (Braz.,) Cintra, Rio Grande do Sul, J. Bento & Co.; Steve Bishop, Foot, Havana, J. B. Phillips & Son; Bogota, Lindsley, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Schooners Israel Snow, Pillsbury, Point au Petre, S. J. Wenberg; Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara, E. Rowe & Co.; Clara Montgomery, Borden, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Mischief, (Br.,) Keene, Mayaguez, O. H. Pierson & Co.; Edward Lee, Lee, Boston, Lunt Bros.; J. B. Hovey, (Br.,) Silver, St. Kitt's, Jones & Lough; Vicksburg, Higgins, St. Domingo City, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; F. C. Smith, Bahrs, Pensacola, I. B. Gager.

Arrived.

Steamship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre Jan. 30, and Brest Feb. 1, with mdse. and 147 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie. Has had heavy westerly winds and rough sea the entire passage. Feb. 9, 10 A. M., lat. 43 1, lon. 58 14, passed steamship Colorado, hence for Liverpool. 11th, off Nantucket Shoals, passed steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. 12th, 2 A. M., off Montauk, passed steamship Allemania, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Feb. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M., Hatteras Light-house bearing W. & W., passed steamships Huntsville and Patapsco; at 3 P. M., spoke steamship San Salvador, all bound S. Had strong northerly winds and snow north of Hatteras.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

United States steam revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, Merriam, from a cruise of four days at sea for the relief of vessels in distress.

Ship Calleroy, (Br., of London,) Jones, from Foo Chow, Oct. 22, and Angier Nov. 10, with teas to Everett & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 12; crossed the Line Jan. 19, in lon. 38; Dec. 12, off the Cape of Good Hope, spoke the British ship Alburn, of London, from Shanghae for London.

Ship Asa Eldridge, (of Boston,) Kelly, Manila Oct. 16, and Angier Nov. 9, with mdse. to order. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 22; crossed the Equator Jan. 21, in lon. 30. Nov. 9, in the Straits of Sunda, spoke Br. ship Norval, from New-York; same time, spoke Br. ship Anna Langton, from Manila for London.

Ship Isaac Webb, Stowell, Liverpool Dec. 14, with mdse. and 19 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has been 22 ds. west of the Banks. From Dec. 29 to Jan. 25, has had strong westerly gales; split sails and received other damage.

Bark Carlotta, (Br., of Turk's Island,) Wilkins, from Miragoane, 21 ds., with logwood to Dallet & Bliss. Has had heavy N.W. gales on the coast.

Bark Die Ernte, (Pruss.,) Klook, Rio Janeiro 69 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McNeiller, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar to A. H. Solomon & Co. Sld. in co. with brig F. R. George, for Portland. Has had heavy westerly gales on the coast.

Brig Omaha, Toothacker, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar to F. Talbot & Co. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Brig Edith, Putnam, from Miragoane 18 ds., with logwood to Robert Murray, Jr.

Schr. Victor, (of Wick,) Cormack, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to J. S. Wright. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Schr. Moses Patten, (of Bangor,) Harding, Port Spain, Trinidad, 22 ds., with pitch and cocoa to H. W. Loud & Co. Left no vessels. Has had heavy N. W. gales on the coast; split jib, foresail and carried away foreboom.

Schr. Gettysburg, Smith, Elizabethport, for Portland, Me.

Schr. Charlotte Brown, Robbins, from Hyannis 4 ds., to master.

Schr. Wm. Brevort, Taylor, 3 ds. from Virginia, with wood.

Schr. R. L. Tay, Baker, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Admiral, Stillman, Portland Jan. 25.

Schr. Wm. H. Jones, Lanes, Fernandina, Fla., 14 days.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—One ship in tow outside the bar, and one ship in offing, bound in. Wind light W. S. W., clear.

Below.

Spanish brig Matanneas, from Matanzas.
Ship Calleron, (Br.,) from Foo Chow.
Bark Joachin Christian, (Hamb.,) from Amoy.

Sailed.

Steamships Siberia and Nebraska, for Liverpool; Albemarle, for Richmond; Somerset, for Baltimore; Neptune, for Boston; Chesapeake, for Portland.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 12—Put in for a harbor, brig Waltham, from Savannah, for New-York; schr. Conservative, from St. Mark's, for New-York.

Arr. revenue cutter Northerner, with the officers and crew of the Nemaha.

Sld. bark Herzog Ernst, for New-York; brig Gertrude, for Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Cld. ship Good Hope, for Liverpool, with 32,000 sacks of wheat; Premier, for Liverpool, with 31,000 do; London, for Cork, with 15,000 do.

Sld. Stormy Petrel, for Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12—Arr. steamers Saragossa, from New-York; Patapsco, from New-York; ship Calcatta, from Portsmouth, N. H.; schr. C. S. Raymond, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 12—Arr. steamers Montgomery and San Salvador, from New-York.

Old. steamers Leo and Thames, for New-York.

BOSTON, Feb. 12—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. steamship Concordia, from New-Orleans.

Below—Brig Marion, from Cardenas.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 10, A. M.—Arr. brig Etta M. Tucker, Matanzas 14 ds., for Portland.

10th, P. M.—Arr. brig John Geffray, (Br.,) Turk's Island, for Boston; schr. Commerce, Baltimore, for Portsmouth.

P. M.—Sld. schr. Prairie Bird, (Br.)

In port—Brigs Aristos, Jessie Rhynas, Annie Eldridge; schrs. Lewis Chester, Ruth N. Atwood, Active, J. C. Curtis, Freddie Walter, Kate Hall, Emma Higgins, Emma Hart, Union, Gen. Grant, Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Robert Myhan, Rossway, (Br.,) and the above.

11th, A. M.—Arr. schr. Winonah, West Indies 28 ds., for Boston.

12th—Passing by, steamer Concordia, from New-Orleans for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Josephine—brig, of Brunswick, Me., from Cardenas for New-York, Feb. 8, lat. 35 15, lon. 73 10.

Sussex—brig, hence for Rio Janeiro, Jan. 10, lat. 15 S., lon. 33 30.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Arr. steamships Cuba and Juniata, from New-Orleans, and Columbia, from New-York.

At Demerara, Jan. 21, brig Daniel Trowbridge, for Porto Rico in 3 days.

At Para, Jan. 10, brigs Isabel, for New-York in 5 ds.; Julius, for do. in 4 ds.; schr. Belam, for do., ldg.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.....LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR.....NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.....PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

THE SUN.
THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER,
Has the LARGEST CIRCULATION
of all the daily papers
IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.
It contains ALL THE NEWS
In such compass that
BUSINESS MEN CAN READ IT.
PRICE TWO CENTS.
Sold at all news stands, on the cars, and
SERVED BY CARRIERS.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 181 Water-st., New-York.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
THE ELEGANT STOCK OF THE OLD ESTABLISHED
"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE ROOMS,
to be disposed of within thirty days at greatly reduced prices. H. H. CASEY, No. 601 Broadway.

FIRE ESCAPES,
FOR TENEMENT HOUSES,
Made at short notice, in conformity with the requirements of the present law, at
JAS. L. JACKSON & BRO.'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

S. CANTRELL.
BALLS AND PARTIES.
WHITE LINEN GAITERS.
WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS.
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO.,
NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS.
Also, Manufacturers of SUPERIOR PIANOS and Publishers of SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC.
Organs to rent by the month.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 223, Feb. 12, 1868.
27, 21, 17, 33, 23, 11, 53, 75, 10, 71, 5, 29, 19.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 224, Feb. 12, 1868.
60, 75, 8, 50, 1, 23, 10, 37, 74, 73, 14, 7.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 171, Feb. 12, 1868.
58, 59, 28, 52, 14, 15, 16, 55, 34, 56, 2, 65, 40.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 172, Feb. 12, 1868.
10, 29, 5, 60, 52, 42, 51, 43, 17, 28, 21, 64, 59, 48.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 73 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA
—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 163 Fulton-st.